FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

GDR Leaders Welcome Delegates

LD271932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 27 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 27 May (ADM) -- Leading representatives of the USSR, the CSSR, the PPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the Romanian SR arrived in the capital of the GDR this afternoon for a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which begins Thursday. [passage omitted]

At the airport, together with Erich Honecker to welcome the delegations of the fraternal states were: the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer; the members of the SED Central Committee Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; and other officials.

The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the socialist fraternal states in the GDR were present at the welcome of their delegations.

Gorbachev Greeted By Honecker

LD271447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May ADN -- The USSR delegation participating in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference which is taking place in Berlin on Thursday and Friday, arrived in the GDR capital this afternoon headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mikhail Gorbachev and the other officials were cordially welcomed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport, which was decorated with flags. Also present were other members of the GDR party and state leadership.

The members of the USSR delegation are: Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Poliburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense; and Vadim Medvedyev, CPSU Central Committee Secretary.

Kulikov, Gribkov Arrive

LD271748 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[Excerpts] The USSR delegation headed by Mikhail Gorbachev which is to attend the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee arrived in the GDR this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and Army General Anatoliy Grikbov from the Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces arrived for the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee this morning.

Husak, Delegation Arrive

LD271625 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, arrived in Berlin this afternoon at the head of a delegation from his country for the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were present.

The CSSR delegation includes: Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Bohulsav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Army General Milan Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense.

Jaruzelski, Delegation Arrive

LD271704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, arrived in Berlin this afternoon at the head of his country's delegation for the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were present.

The delegation from the PPR includes: Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; and Army General Florian Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

Kadar, MSZMP Delegation Arrive

LD271732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar arrived in Berlin this afternoon. He is heading the delegation from his country to the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were present.

The Hungarian delegation includes Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of defense.

Zhivkov, BCP Delegation Arrive

LD271731 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central committee, chairman of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria and head of his country's delegation, arrived in Berlin this evening for the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were also present.

The Bulgarian delegation includes: Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister; Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister.

Ceausescu, Delegation Arrive

LD271848 East Berlin International Service in German 1728 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of the SR of Romania, and head of his country's delegation, arrived in Berlin today for the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were also present.

The delegation from the SR of Romania includes Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and prime minister of the SR of Romania; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Milea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and minister of national defense; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and minister of foreign affairs; and Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania in the GDR.

Pact Leaders Begin Meeting

LD280849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 28 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee met for its conference today. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker welcomed the leading represenatives from the socialist fraternal states: Todor Zhivkov from Bulgaria, Janos Kadar from Hungary, Wojciech Jaruzelski from Poland, Nicolae Ceausescu from Romania, Mikhail Gorbachev from the Soviet Union, and Gustav Husak from the CSSR, the other members of the party and state leaderships who belong to the delegations from these countries, and representatives from the Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The delegations took their seats in the conference hall at tables in the shape of a large square. The hall is decorated with the flags of the fraternal states. After the opening, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the chair for the first session.

News Conference Notes Issues

LD281014 Budapest MTI in English 0931 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin, May 28 (MTI) -- The two-day session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened at the Convention Centre of Palasthotel in Berlin at 10 a.m. on Thursday. In a preliminary press conference the foreign affairs spokesman of the GDR pointed out that the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee would discuss issues vital for the survival of human civilization.

At a press conference held by Soviet experts Wednesday evening, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov expressed his conviction that the Berlin consultation would again prove that the socialist countries seek to make a constructive contribution to the improvement of the international situation. Active dealing with the issues of international security is based on the realization that the problems and conflicts in the world can only be settled rationally through political means. Therefore the Soviet Union has decided to display the utmost flexibility and make a constructive approach to the issues, Yevgeniy Primakov said.

It will be seen within some months, Valentin Falin, president of APN, stated whether the present U.S. Administration and their NATO allies are really prepared to settle the disarmament problems step by step. If the Soviet Union and the United States fail to reach an agreement in this period of time on the dismantling of intermediate-range and tactical nuclear missiles in Europe, the present U.S. Administration will no longer be in a position to assume obligations and there will be no genuine advance in disarmament for years, Valentin Falin said.

DEPUTY PACT COMMANDER DISCUSSES PACT, PARITY

AU221120 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 May 87 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary at the Ministry of Defense and the Hungarian deputy of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, by Pal Bokor, head of the foreign affairs section of MAGYAR HIRLAP on the 32d anniversary of the Warsaw Pact: "The Warsaw Pact's Goals Come True: Weapons in Europe Are Silent" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Bokor] Has the aim of the Warsaw Pact changed in the past decades?

[Morocz] From its foundation the Warsaw Pact has served protective aims. Its purpose is to ensure peaceful conditions for the construction of socialism, without which the development and prosperity of our countries are inconceivable. [paragraph continues]

With enormous efforts, the Soviet Union and the other member states of the alliance -- under the threat of imperialism, mainly by NATO -- have in the past dcades managed to catch up with the military potential of NATO. They established and have been compelled to maintain a military balance of forces that excludes the possibility of others treating and blackmailing us from a position of power either in international affairs or elsewhere. In the past decades the world has changed a lot, but the nature of international imperialism and its aggressive intentions toward socialist countries have not changed. [passage omitted]

The purpose of the Warsaw Pact has been and remains the protection of socialism. [passage omitted] Accordingly, the military doctrine of the alliance is a doctrine of defense, which, in essence, has in the past more than 3 decades remained almost the same. Naturally, in addition to maintaining the defense character, we must be prepared to employ all types of combative methods according to the principles of modern military operations in case of an attack against our countries. [passage omitted]

The Warsaw Pact has up to now fulfilled its purpose. Its main credit is that the weapons in Europe have been silent for as long as 42 years.

[Bokor] Recently the Warsaw Pact member states have made several proposals for building and maintaining mutual security. Which one do you consider to be the most important proposal?

[Morocz] In my view a very significant proposal was the appeal of the Political Consultative Committee at its 10-11 June 1986 Budapest session to NATO member states and all European countries. This appeal includes a concrete proposal on the mutual reduction of armed forces. [passage omitted]

Apart from this there were several other proposals. The unprecedented dynamism of Soviet foreign policy is well known, and this is demonstrated by an increasing number of initiatives in recent years. The Soviet Union is ready to discuss everything that promotes the cause of peace, further serves normalization of relations between the two superpowers and their mutual and equal security, and reduces the danger of military confrontation. One proof of this is the initiative to dismantle the European medium-range systems. It removed this part from the "Reykjavik package," as this appeared to be the most likely subject on which agreement could be reached. This includes the particular zero-option that was proposed by the Americans a few years ago. Yet it is thought-provoking that negotiations and the drafting of an agreement are making little progress.

In reaction to the proposals NATO often argues that the Warsaw Pact has a so-called "overwhelming superiority" in conventional weaponry. This statement is not exact by a long way. In truth there is indeed a kind of disparity [asszimmetria]. It can be stated on the basis of thorough analyses that NATO, led by the United States of America, has supremacy in immediately available troops -- the so-called rapid deployment forces -- in the striking [csapasmero] air force, and in armor-piercing weapons. The Warsaw Pact leads in certain conventional means. Yet if we consider quality in addition to quantity, it can be stated that there is a balance of conventional weaponry in a global sense, that is, there is no significant difference.

SDI -- An Offensive System [subhead]

[Bokor] What does the start of SDI mean for the Warsaw Pact, including Hungary?

[Morocz] As regards the future of mankind, it is extremely important to maintain the military balance of power between the two world systems. This is threatened today above all by the implementation of SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, the well-known Star Wars plan declared by the United States. The achievement of this plan would create a qualitatively new situation, and would create for the Soviet Union and the socialist countries a form of threat more dangerous than ever before. If it is realized the possibility of arms verification will practically lose its credibility, while mistrust, mutual suspicion and the temptations to gain advantages in developing new weapons systems will increasingly grow.

The SDI -- which, according to recently revealed concerts, would be accompanied by a West European defense initiative -- does not in reality aim at defense, but at the opportunity of carrying out a first and successive nuclear attacks against socialist countries with impunity. In essence, therefore, it is not a defensive factor but a factor that makes it possible to carry out an unexpected strike and ensures that retaliation. I would like to add that the SDI includes plans for nuclear, laser, and other new types of weapons which are able to destroy not only objects in space or earth-earth missiles, but objects on earth as well.

According to well known U.S. strategic concepts, he who rules outer space can control the Earth and hold it at bay, like powers once did by ruling the seas and oceans around continents. All this clearly shows to people even without military knowledge that the development of SDI is an effort to gain power over our planet. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries will do all they can to prevent the militarization of outer space. If this is not possible by way of negotiations and political guarantees, then the Soviet Union -- in a situation forced on it -- will find the most appropriate form of counterbalance that will not necessarily involve means deployed in outer space. The presence of an American, and what is more a West European, "space-shield" that would surrender us to international imperialism is not permissible.

The security of our countries and nations is not even cheap today, but it would be more expensive in the event the U.S. ambitions are achieved. Most of these financial burdens would fall on the Soviet Union, just as it is they who bear most of the sacrifices for maintaining the balance of power today. Yet we, like all other socialist countries, must do our best for our security, because we cannot shift the sacrifices for peace onto anybody else.

[Bokor] How can our homeland contribute to maintaining the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact?

[Morocz] [passage omitted] The size of the Hungarian People's Army corresponds to our homeland's position and role in the Warsaw Pact, and to the capability of our country. As part of the Joint Armed Forces it has ground forces, a domestic air defense, and an air force. In order to defend socialism, our national army has its own clear tasks and duties, which are not transferable. It is an important part of the collective defense system, on the united strength of which our homeland and our nation can always rely in the event of aggression against our socialist social system.

It is not we who will stop the aggressive intentions of NATO, but neither can this struggle be fought without us. Owing to its constant development and the effective use of financial possibilities allocated by society, our army is always prepared to fulfill its national and international obligations [passage omitted]

[Bokor] The Warsaw Pact is both a political and defense alliance. How are these two factors connected?

[Morocz] [passage omitted] In societies constructing socialism, the army has a task above all related to foreign policy, and it is established with the purpose of averting an external attack and aggression. It is still appropriate to say that as long as negotiations are held, the weapons remain silent. In this respect the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are interested in the eternal silence of weapons. At the same time it is true that one negotiates with the powerful and dictates to the weak. The political factors that conduct negotiations and strive for lasting peace can rely with confidence on the military power behind them, as well as on the established military balance that will be maintained even in the future, and which will ensure the unshakable state of our political position and the exclusion of the threat of force by the other side. In addition to military tasks, those political and foreign policy means and methods are being stressed at present, which can promote our peace and our security. The most important objective of the Warsaw Pact member states is to provide political guarantees for peace, but it is also vital that the political side can rely in this work on a suitable military power. [passage omitted]

NEED FOR NEW SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT DEEMED 'URGENT'

LD271611 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming Berlin summit of the Warsaw Treaty organization, an MTI commentator states:

Effective as the Warsaw Treaty has been over the past three decades in military security, it has been less successful in putting into practise initiatives in the fields of universal disarmament and regional arms limitation in Europe. It has also become obvious since the Prague (1983), Sofia (1985) and Budapest (1986) sessions of the Political Consultative Committee that the United States has continued unrestructed efforts to extend the arms race to outer space, has been unwilling to stop nuclear tests, and has increased its military budget. NATO gives scope for the unbridled military ambitions entertained by its leading West European member states and the trouble mongerers [as received] who are against disarmament.

It is an urgent necessity to convene a new Soviet-American summit that would free our continent at least from the intermediate-range Soviet and American weapons even if the U.S. intermediate-range nuclear means and the British and French 'strategic' nuclear means remain.

The Warsaw Treaty is prepared to make compromises to reach its aim of the denuclearization of Europe. It is, however, unwilling to accept the Western argument that the Warsaw Treaty has an 'overwhelming superiority' in each region and each weapon. The organization considers that such an argument hinders talks and agreements and is not based in reality.

Contrary to the widely publicized consultations of NATO, the Berlin meeting will offer for the Warsaw Treaty a real forum for a constructive consultation. It is beyond doubt that the Political Consultative Committee will again meet halfway acceptable Western ideas on security policy and arms control, and honour even the slightest sign of readiness for a compromise.

ZHIVKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU271536 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] A conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will begin tomorrow. The Bulgarian delegation, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has departed for the GDR capital. The delegation includes Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, and Dobri Dzhurov. At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the members of the delegation were seen off by members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the secretary of Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and other officials.

YORDANOV MEETS UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL IN PARIS

AU271852 Sofia BTA in English 1646 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Paris, May 27 (BTA corr.) -- Today, at the 126th regular session of the Executive Council of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Economic Development With the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, met Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of UNESCO.

They exchanged opinions and thoughts on the problems, tasks and aims of the international organization in implementation of its highly humane mission to serve as a bridge connecting the peoples of the world in their cultural and intellectual exchange and for mankind's advance to cooperation in the conditions of lasting peace. The two sides stressed the development of the traditional and many-year cooperation between Bulgaria and UNESCO which can serve as an example to many member states.

Mr Georgi Yordanov assured the UNESCO director general that this international organization can always rely on Bulgaria in the implementation of its highly humane aims and tasks. He pointed out that Bulgaria has put forward the candidature of Academician Nikolay Todorov, chairman of the General Conference of UNESCO, for the post of director general, after she was informed of the official decision of Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow not to be candidate for a third mandate in this highly responsible post.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS

AU201911 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 87 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the 10th Fatherland Front Congress," delivered in Sofia on 16 May; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Dear Comrade delegates,

Dear guests,

It is a pleasure for me to carry out the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and greet you most cordially, and through you to congratulate the millions of Fatherland Front members in our country. (stormy applause)

This is no doubt that the 10th Fatherland Front Congress is /a major political event/ in the life of our country.

Why is this so?

-- Because it is a congress of the /the largest mass sociopolitical organization and nationwide movement in Bulgaria/.

-- Because it is a congress of an organization in which Communists, united agrarians, nonparty people, and all patriots of our socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are working side by side in unison for the welfare of our people's peaceful present and future.

The distinguishing feature of the 10th Fatherland Front Congress is that it is being held following the 13th BCP Congress, which approved /a new strategic course -- the course of qualitatively new growth,/ in fulfillment of the party's April general line.

/What aim are we setting ourselves with this new strategic course?/

Our aim is, in accordance with the new historical realities, /to turn Bulgaria, by the end of the century, into a highly-developed, cultural socialist country, capable of meeting the challenges of the 21st century./

-- This means, as I have stressed on other occasions, that we must "saddle" the scientific and technical revolution, take the objective social laws more and more fully into account, and open up a wide expanse for the creativity and initiative of the workers -- the real creators of history.

-- /This means creating and multiplying material and intellectual wealth, and creating ever better conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual, for furthering increasing the prosperity of the people, and for man's happiness and prosperity.

All this determines the essence and directions of the restructuring that we are carrying out in the economy, in the nonproduction sphere, in the country's system of organization and government, and everywhere.

As you know, we have begun consistently applying the principles of self-management at all levels of the management hierarchy, from bottom to top and top to bottom./

In this way we want to realize /Lenin's idea/ that the people must participate in solving the basic questions concerning the building of the new society, /that a gradual transition must take place, from power in the name of the people to power through the people./

Until recently, for many long years we subscribed to an incorrect concept, believing that the postulate concerning the gradual transition from "power in the name of the people" to "power through the people," changing the people from the role of being managed to that of the managers, applies to communism -- the highest phase of the new socioeconomic formation.

/However, real life disproved these incorrect conceptions./ It turned out that even now, under the conditions of building a developed socialist society, /objective and subjective preconditions are arising for us to start putting these theoretical postulates into practice./ It is no accident, comrades, that recently the party has been paying exceptional attention to this question. /For several years we have been adopting specific measures, mainly through introducing the principles of socialist self-management./

/In this context we are moving ahead in two main directions./

/The first direction/ is the introduction of the principles of self-management in labor collectives and the setting up of self-managing organizations in the economic and other spheres. I wish to remind you that the problem of the labor collective as a self-managing unit, in both the theoretical and practical aspects, was posed early on in the party's conception of the new Labor Code. In turning /the labor collective into a self-managing unit, led by collective organs of self-management elected by secret ballot, we laid a sound foundation for self-management in our country./

/In this respect the thought of the party was based on the fundamentally new postulate of the state as the owner, authorized by the people, and the labor collective as the manager of socialist property./

Recently a plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held, and immediately following this plenum the National Assembly adopted the historic declaration on Placing Socialist Property Under the Management and Administration of the Labor Collectives.

/This is an act of enormous political, economic, and ideological significance./ It created conditions for the clear formulation of the functions, rights, and responsibilities of the state and those of the labor collectives, and for clearly differentiating between them.

Information shows that the working people in Bulgaria welcomed this historic act with satisfaction. They are placing great hopes in developing the socialist democratic process, in implementing their creative ideas and deeds, and in ensuring the real independence of the labor collectives and their leaderships.

Naturally, the declaration does not and cannot solve all /practical tasks and problems,/ but we already have available the Labor Code and the Code for Economic Activity, we have set up new types of associations, and are creating commercial banks. We are about to draw up and adopt other normative documents that, in the spirit of the National Assembly declaration, will provide an answer to the practical problems that arise.

The main thing is that by this declaration the National Assembly approved an act with constitutional force. The idea behind this act is to provide /the labor collectives/ with all the necessary rights, responsibilities, and obligations to enable them to manage socialist property in the most efficient manner, and at the same time to define the normative rights, responsibilities, and obligations of /the state/ and its organs relating to creating all necessary conditions for multiplying and enriching socialist property in the interest of the entire people.

This is the philosophy behind the first basic direction in applying the principles of self-management.

The National Assembly decided that a code for the socialist self-managing organizations should be drawn up. This is an extremely important document, and we are not yet ready to put forward a draft version for discussion.

At the meeting that I recently had with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, he informed me about the forthcoming plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

This will be an extremely interesting plenum. It will discuss the concept of an overall system for managing the economy in the Soviet Union, including a draft law for the socialist enterprise. These are questions with which we are also concerned. Elucidation of these questions is of importance for us too, especially in forming our overall view on the code of the self-managing organizations.

Comrades, at the same time we are well aware that /the effect of the principles of self-management cannot be complete and effective if it is restricted to a single sphere, that of the labor collectives, the enterprises, works, trusts, and so on./ The effect of the principles of self-management must be extended to also encompass other spheres of our social life, all its cells, /the entire social medium./

This is why /the second basic direction,/ in which we must carry out the restructuring, /concerns the territorial units -- the townships, municipalities, and okrugs, where the basic problems of the individual -- material, political, administrative, cultural, and social -- are decided./

In other words, we now /have to change the territorial units into self-managing communinities./

Permit me to deal with some of these problems, because /they are connected in the most direct way with the tasks and activities of the Fatherland Front organization./

It is well known that man works and satisfies his needs not only in the labor collective, but also in his home town, village, or city district. It should not be forgotten that man spends only 22 percent of his time a year in the sphere of social production. During the remaining 78 percent of his time he is in the sphere of living and recreation, where his requirements are continuously growing. This is why we cannot permit any disregard either of the labor collective, as the worker's second home, or of /the settlement where he lives./

In this context we have /rich traditions with deep historical roots./

-- The BCP has closely linked its policy for the municipalities with the workers' struggle to achieve social progress, increase political awareness, and strengthen the people's unity.

-- /The party's program and the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also establish the local organs of state authority as organs or popular self-management./

-- Now a /new situation/ is being created: It is necessary to carry out restructuring in the system of government of the territorial units. The postulate concerning the local organs of popular power as organs of popular self-management /must be implemented with a qualitatively new content./

/It is of particular importance to bring the entire activities of the organs of power and management in the townships, municipalities, and okrugs, into conformity with the new principles tht we have approved./ There must be no conflict between these organs and the methods of formation and functioning of the labor collectives. Of course, it would be erroneous to transfer the views and approaches relating to the labor collectives and their self-management organs /in a mechanical fashion./ The essential point is that the philosophy that we have developed and the basic requirements stemming therefrom also apply to this sphere. And we must now make this /one of the chief directions/ of our work, including the work of the Fatherland Front organizations.

Comrades, we have not started on fallow ground.

Following the April plenum we set up a new administrative-territorial structure for the country. Its chief feature was the formation of 28 okrugs. This brought about a great advance in all territorial units and in the entire development of our society. After this, we built up a new type of settlement systems which also achieved successes.

At the same time, however, we should not close our eyes to the serious negative phenomena and processes in certain municipalities, which have led simply to their depopulation. If these negative phenomena and processes are not halted during the next 20 years, there is a real danger that about 2,000 villages will disappear, that cultivable land and immense national wealth will be abandoned, that social complications will arise in certain districts, and so on.

To this I would like to add that the okrug leadership continue to keep the means and resources in their own hands and to allocate them mainly to the okrug centers.

/As you see, there are serious problems in the territorial units. The problems demonstrate that restructuring is necessary here too, and a change to a new qualitatively state of affairs that corresponds to the new conditions and realities./

What is required?

We require a /new concept, based on the principles of self-management, that is, in the spirit of the new postulate concerning the owner and the manager of socialist property.

What sort of concept am I referring to?

I am referring to changing the territorial units into self-managing communities with the appropriate organs of self-management,/ and to making the population the manager of the relevant territory.

Here too the approach must be /from the bottom upwards/, as we acted in the field of the economy when we set up the self-management organizations. /One must start with the township and the municipality as the lowest-level units that are directly linked with the population./ All the functions that they may carry out should be covered, and they should be given the necessary rights, obligations, and responsibilities.

Of course, all the other /higher units/ will also work on self-management principles, right up to the National Assembly as the organ of supreme power. This means that the /functions/ are to be changed /at all levels/, and that fundamentally new /rights, obligations, and responsibilities/ are to be granted.

To which basic territorial unit should we be paying exceptionally great attention? It is the municipality.

Some time ago we introduced the term "settlement system." We forgot that we have a beautiful old Bulgarian word "obshtina" ["commune" or "municipality"]. [paragraph continues]

I think that it is proper to restore it. (applause showing approval) This word has the sense of working together, in harmony, using joint efforts. The Constitution also specifically refers to municipalities.

Now we must pay particular attention to the municipality, first and foremost in order to change it into a strong, viable, self-managing territorial community. In the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress we must do everything possible /to elevate the municipality to the position of the basic self-managing organization of the population./

The municipality must have at its disposal all the necessary rights, obligations, and responsibilities to ensure its /integrated economic, social, and intellectual development./

What do I have in mind?

-- The municipality must receive new rights, possibilities and responsibilities to decide the following issues: /housing,/ its construction and allocation; local /supply/ of goods, everyday services, and public catering; transportation and communications; direct /medical/ services through clinics; /sport and recreation/; /preschool education/, primary and secondary education; satisfaction of direct cultural needs; protection and restoration of the natural environment; /meeting the requirements for basic food products from one's own resources, and so on./

In other words, the main sphere of the municipality's activity must relate to /the issues connected with supplies and services to man, to the population./ It is precisely the municipality that must take on these functions.

-- The municipality must possess the right to take part in determining the structure of the production capacities located on its territory, including those connected with the priority directions of the economy.

-- It must be able to organize the economic activity in the field of trade and services; to create economic conditions for expanding the activities of the enterprises, cooperatives, workshops, and so forth that are territorially subordinate to it, including the possibility of forming /associations between them./

-- Like the municipality, these units must be given financial, tax, and other reliefs in order to develop production, economic, and transportation activities.

-- In this context many problems can be solved through the new economic mechanism, which provides for deductions from the incomes of the enterprises for the benefit of the territorial units.

-- Fuller use must be made of the opportunities granted to the municipality as a uniform investor in the integrated production-technical and social infrastructure, as well as the opportunities for the socialist self-managing organizations to take part in this, using their own funds.

This is what will radically elevate the role of the municipality, ensure its economic viability, and turn it into a sound economic unit. However, to achieve this, /the state must regard the municipality differently./ This means reexamining the existing system for fixing the municipality's revenues and providing conditions for it to become a /self-supporting social community,/ capable of meeting the basic requirements of its own population.

In speaking of the new place and role of the municipality, I would like to draw attention to /two further important questions./

/The first relates to the mechanism/ through which this community will function. Here too qualitative changes are required: /The population must be given the opportunity to directly participate in discussing and deciding the municipality's basic problems, through open sessions, public meetings, referendums, and so on.

-- The public meeting of the population, especially in the townships, should be made a higher organ of management./ The meeting will adopt decisions on the chief issues connected with the development of the settlement, the formation of its budget, the allocation of capital investments, supplies and services to the population, etc.

/The second question relates to the requirement that the municipality must function and manifest itself as an open system./

-- This means that the municipalities must be granted rights to /sign agreements/ with other municipalities, with self-managing organizations, and with state organs in order to solve their own economic, social, cadre, and other problems. This will be a sure means of overcoming so-called local feudalism and uniting the forces of the territorial units.

I will repeat this once again: Self-management in the territorial context must /be applied from the bottom upwards/. It must start from the township, which must be fully provided with everything regarding its rights, responsibilities, and obligations. Next, one must turn to the municipality, providing it with everything connected with the rights, functions, and obligations that it is able to accept. And only after this is one to define the functions and tasks, rights and responsibilities of the okrug people's councils, which must also restructure themselves on self-management principles as organs of the population living in the municipalities.

The okrugs are to concentrate their attention on the strategic problems of their own development, assist the municipalities in their work to the maximum extent, and cooperate with other okrugs and other state and economic organs.

/By applying the principle of self-management/ a new power structure will be built up from the territorial viewpoint, one which will lead to a /merging of the state and the social principle./

-- From the viewpoint of the territorial units, /the workers will be made responsible for management./

-- A substantial step is being taken from power in the name of the people toward power through the people.

It is clear that all this will be validated in the not-too-distant future through a /declaration of the National Assembly, by which the territorial units will be made self-managing communities, and their populations will be become managers of the relevant territory./

In this manner /we will, so to speak, complete the cycle of restructuring of the lower-level organs and cells of our society, based on self-management principles./

The legal superstructure will also inevitably be affected by the practical implementation of the declaration on placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives, and the declaration on making the territorial units self-managing communities and making their population the managers of the relevant territory. Changes will also occur in the functions of the organs of justice, public order, and so on.

Through all this we are making a /start on a new, higher type of democracy, the essence of which is the authority of the working man and the implementation of his political and civic rights under the conditions of socialist self-management. Thus, on this foundation, millions of individuals wills will be united, and the activity of the workers will be intensified and directed toward achieving qualitatively new growth in all fields of social life.

I will stress once again: The activitation of our entire society, or the work of the people, both at their place of work and where they live, based on self-management, is /a new stage in the development of socialist democracy./ This kind of democracy, which opens up a broad scope for constructive labor and for man's self-fulfillment as a management with full powers, is possible only under socialism. This cannot be achieved in capitalist society, where the interests of capital and the exploitation of man by man dominate.

/What is the chief feature in socialist self-management?/

/The chief feature is/ that it is being implemented on the basis of the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the owner and the manager of socialist property and of the self-managing communities at all levels, in both production and in the territorial aspects.

The chief feature is that the work of the self-managing organizations and organs is being placed /under the direct control/ of the millions of people organized in labor collectives and territorial communities.

The /socialist/ property of the collective and the individual is the leading principle and the nucleus of self-management. /This property is an unshakable foundation of our society. It will continue to develop in the future as uniform and inalienable socialist property./

The lev will play an enormous part in developing and enriching this property. At the present stage, under the conditions of socialist goods production and the equivalent exchange of goods in the domestic and international markets, the measure of labor and its results and the application of the principle of social justice depends on the quality, profitability, and competitiveness of what we produce. In the last event, the way in which the people's living standard will be improved and their material and intellectual needs satisfied also depends on these factors.

/Accordingly, we inseparably connect the development of socialist self-management with further developing people's labor and political initiatives, with revealing and effectively utilizing the creative potential of the whole of society./ This is why our democracy is not merely democracy in name. /It is effective,/ because it is built upon the real conditions and capabilities of our society, on the principles of socialist humanism, is guided by the interests of man, and serves man's progress.

This is how we picture, in the most general terms, the further democratization of our socialist society.

/All this indisputably creates a fundamentally new situation for the work of the social organizations, especially those that operate in a territorial context. A fundamentally new situation is also created for the work of the Fatherland Front./

As I have already emphasized, the Fatherland Front has an irreplaceable role and place in the social life of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Fatherland Front has pressed the test of time and has proved its vitality. Formed 45 years ago at the initiative of Bulgaria's great son Georgi Dimitrov, it has played a decisive role in uniting all patriotic forces in the fierce battles against monarchofascism.

The Fatherland Front has fulfilled its mission of winning freedom for our working people and establishing and consolidating popular democratic power.

The Fatherland Front has shown itself to be a mass sociopolitical organization in constructing the foundations of socialism and in putting the party's Leninist April general line into practice.

The Fatherland Front is manifesting itself as an organization and movement of the Bulgarian people in the conditions of building developed socialism.

/Where are the roots of the Fatherland Front's vitality and strength?/

-- They lie in the fact that the Fatherland Front is /an organization and movement of the people itself. (prolonged stormy applause)/

-- They lie in the fact that during the years of our existence the Fatherland Front took on new tasks, new functions, and new forms of organization and work, in accordance with the specific conditions existing in our country.

/Now, as we begin to apply the principles of socialist self-management everywhere/ the need naturally arises for a profound, far-reaching restructuring of the Fatherland Front as well. It was rightly pointed out in Comrade Pencho Kubadinski's report and in the discussions at the congress that /the Fatherland Front must develop on self-acting principles and exercise the functions of both an organization and a movement./

It is clear that under the new conditions the Fatherland Front must be a /strong social support/ for the territorial self-managing units and their organs of self-management.

More specifically, increasing the role of the Fatherland Front as a social support of the territorial self-managing communities means the following:

-- The Fatherland Front must work for organic cohesion between the population and the municipal council, as the organ of popular power and socialist self-management. However, I want you to understand me correctly. "Social support" does not mean mutual subordination. Nothing of the kind! Social support presumes /partnership, that is, unity of action, interlinkage, and mutual obligagtion./

The Fatherland Front promotes the mass involvement of the territory's population in the self-management processes, actively assists the self-management organs in their activities, and /becomes a school for the self-management of the population in the district where they live./

The Fatherland Front actively promotes the confirmation of man's new position as a citizen and worker in our society, and campaigns to strengthen order and discipline.

Of course, it will criticize and oppose those organs that fail to assert their rights and carry out their responsibilities, and will struggle against negative phenomena.

/Accordingly, the Fatherland Front is both the partner and opponent of the self-management organs./

Naturally, the Fatherland Front cannot and must not involve itself in all problems. It must not duplicate the activities either of the people's councils or of the other organs of self-management.

In the future /the Fatherland Front/ will be an organization that unites /the joint activity of the Communists, united agrarians, nonparty people, and people from all generations in towns and villages in the name of the further advance of our native land. (prolonged stormy applause)/

This is why we can say this: Many tasks face the Fatherland Front, but indubitably /the most important among them is the task of the patriotic education of the people as the heart of communist education at the present stage/ (stormy applause) One is here referring to patriotism as an expression of love for one's native land and for the communist ideals.

The restructuring that we have undertaken is a complex process. It is a /radical change/ that demands immense efforts from everyone. Difficulties will arise along our road, there will be a clash between the new and the old.

There will undoubtedly also be difficulties in restructuring the Fatherland Front. We are sure that the thousands of activists and the mass membership will rise to the challenge of the new requirements.

I consider that the directions outlined at the congress are the right ones, and that they correspond to the new socioeconomic and political requirements.

Comrades, in carrying out the policy for qualitatively new growth, our efforts are directed toward further developing our socialist homeland and toward the people's happiness and prosperity.

Together with the other socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its contribution to peaceful coexistence and to eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war.

As I have stated on other occasions, we totally support the peace initiatives undertaken by the Soviet Union. In the future we will continue to participate in carrying out the foreign policy line agreed by the fraternal socialist countries.

An immutable principle of the international activity of the BCP and Bulgaria's foreign policy is to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, further the unity and cooperation of all socialist countries, and develop cooperation and trust between the world's peoples.

As you know, I recently paid an official visit to the PRC. I wish to report that the visit was successful and fruitful. It was widely reported by both the Chinese and the Bulgarian mass media.

In the course of the talks with the most responsible Chinese leaders, our efforts were mainly aimed in three directions:

-- to develop our traditional ties, which had weakened over a certain period of time, but which we have now set on a promising foundation, and to continue and enrich these ties;

-- to further develop friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries in the name of the common goals that face us;

-- to increase the socialist countries' contribution to strengthening peace and peaceful coexistence and guaranteeing a peaceful future for the world.

We can say with satisfaction that this visit marked /the start of a new period/ in the relations between our parties, countries, and peoples. The official talks held, the documents signed, and the heartwarming meetings with the Chinese workers in different parts of the country confirmed our mutual desire for friendship and cooperation.

On my return journey from China I had a meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. This meeting was an extremely warm one and was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

I will use this opportunity to convey the greetings of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to our party and its leadership, and to the Bulgarian people. (extended stormy applause)

The main issues discussed during the talks and the results of the meeting are reflected in the published announcement. We exchanged views on a wide range of problems:

-- regarding consolidating the positions of world socialism;

-- we expressed our determination to act together with the other socialist countries and with all progressive peace-loving forces to eliminate the nuclear threat;

-- we agreed on further expanding bilateral relations, for the flourishing of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

We briefed one another on progress in fulfilling the tasks that the CPSU and the BCP are solving following their congresses. In the name of our party, I once again welcomed the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and expressed our warmest support for them. I was once more convinced of the strength, energy, and consistency that the CPSU and the Soviet people are displaying in carrying out these decisions in practice.

Comrades, /allow me to express the confidence of the BCP Central Committee that all of us, both the officials of the Fatherland Front and the millions of Fatherland Front members, united and rallied around the party's policy, will continue to make our own contribution to achieving the high goals that we are setting ourselves -- to turn our dear native land, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, into a highly developed and cultured country./ (all rise to their feet, and the congress hall resounds with prolonged, uninterrupted applause)

HUSAK, DELEGATION DEPART FOR PACT MEETING IN BERLIN

LD271637 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, left Prague for Berlin to take part in the regular session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The other members of the delegation are Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and its secretaries; and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Army General Milan Maclavik, minister of national defense; both members of the party Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, and Antonin Kapek; Josef Maman, candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindriah Polednik; Zdenek Horeni, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and other representatives.

SFRY'S MIKULIC CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Strougal Continue

LD271205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and FEC President Branko Mikulic, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, continued at Hrzan Palace in Prague this morning.

The agenda included questions of bilateral relations in political, economic and cultural spheres, as well as exchange of opinions on the solution of topical international issues. The two premiers stressed that there has been some success in fulfilling the conclusions and tasks stemming from the meeting of the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak, in 1984.

They praised the high level of cooperation of the two countries and expressed the conviction that the current difficulties in the exchange of goods are of a temporary nature and that both sides will exert efforts to overcome these and promote further dynamic development in economic cooperation. They stressed that for this purpose, new forms of economic cooperation will be utilized more intensively.

They also pointed to the fact that creating conditions for further development of mutual tourist trade will constitute a considerable contribution toward the development of relations between the two countries.

Lubomir Strougal and Branko Mikulic also emphasized the contribution of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace and praised the Soviet initiatives for doing away with all the nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century. They voiced the conviction that the visit of the Yugoslav premier to Czechoslovakia will represent another important step in the development of all-round relations between the two countries.

TANJUG Reports on Talks

LD272221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Prague, 27 May (TANUUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal held private talks for more than 2 and 1/2 hours in Prague today. These were their final talks within the framework of the official and friendly visit by the FEC president to Czchoslovakia which lasted, as planned, 1 and 1/2 days. The visit is seen as an important step in the development of relations between the two countries.

Mikulic and Strougal looked in greater detail at the important issues of the development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations which were touched on in their talks yesterday and at the FEC president's meeting with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Most attention was devoted to the prospects for the strengthening and expansion of economic ties between the two countries, with both sides proceeding from the realistic assessment that the focus of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations will continue to be in economic cooperation.

The friendly atmosphere during the visit, the content and extent of the 2-day talks, and the concrete nature of the topics considered represent the basis for the conclusion that Branko Mikulic's talks in Prague have positively reaffirmed the continuity of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak political dialogue. The next important date in this continuity, it was stressed in the talks, will be Gustav Husak's visit to Yugoslavia in the fall of this year.

As in earlier meetings of Yugoslav and Czechoslovak premiers -- and this one in Prague was the sixth since 1975 -- the dominant theme of the talks was economic relations simply because Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are very important economic partners. It was reaffirmed in the talks that both sides wish not only to maintain this position, but also to consolidate it and to realize a new quality in economic cooperation.

These new and higher forms of ties between the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak economies, that is industrial cooperation and specialization, joint investment and joint transactions on world markets, should, after the present agreements in Prague, be given increasing room and an increasingly important place in cooperation.

Thus, it was stated in the talks that there are already about 50 proposals for new business arrangements. The working bodies of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will be given the task of realistically assessing by the end of the year the possibilities for transforming these initiatives into economic practice.

For example, there is to be a more detailed consideration of the Yugoslav proposal that by settling Yugoslavia's clearing claims which have arisen in recent years in trade in commodities and services, the gas pipeline through Czechoslovakia for the supply of Soviet gas to Croatia and Slovenia should be expanded. Work on increasing the capacity of the gas pipeline would last about 2 years.

Prague also considers that Czechoslovak enterprises could be a serious partner in the construction of water supply systems on the Montenegrin coast. An initiative has also been made for setting up industrial cooperation between Yugoslav manufacturers and Czechoslovakia's Skoda in the production of industrial equipment.

It is considered that possibilities exist for increasing the volume of reciprocal services -- tourist, transportation, and civil engineering. As the latest example of the expansion of such cooperation the agreement with Rijeka's Brodomaterijal for the construction of a hotel on the northern Adriatic for tourists from Czechoslovakia was cited, and similar ideas exist for the Montenegrin littoral as well.

In the talks on the promotion of trade, the Czechoslovak side gave an undertaking that it will examine the possibility of delivering to Yugoslavia, in addition to the 50,000 Skoda cars envisaged, a further 2,000 or so. Among other things, Yugoslav exporters are prepared to supply more tobacco to partners in Czechoslovakia.

Such concrete questions were also discussed in Prague today by Mito Pejovski, member of the FEC, and CSSR Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, and the chairmen of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and the members of the delegations to the Prague talks of the two premiers.

At the same time, Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, met with Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affars. They discussed topical questions of international life, but devoted most attention to the situation in Europe. In his exchange of views it was reaffirmed that Yugoslav and Czechoslovak views are to a large extent identical or similar.

Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, was cordially seen off in Prague. A farewell ceremony with the highest state honors was arranged at the airport. The guest was seen off at the airport by Premier Lubomir Strougal together with deputy premiers, several ministers, and other prominent figures.

Also present at the farewell ceremony was Dusan Rodic, Yugoslav ambassador in Czechoslovakia, and members of the embassy staff.

URBAN MEETS WITH USSR'S FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD271104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, who is heading our delegation in Moscow at the 75th session of the CEMA standing commission for foreign trade, met his Soviet counterpart, Boris Aristov. The two ministers discussed some topical questions of trade between the two countries and, in particular, fulfillment of pledges in exports and imports for this year.

Bohumil Urban and Boris Aristov also briefed each other on the new measures in the managements of external economic relations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS TO USSR, COLOMBIA

LD262338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received today in Prague Jundrich Rehorek, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, prior to his taking up his diplomatic post. He also discussed with him topical tasks of furthering Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in keeping with the results of the April visit to our country by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Gustav Husak also received Rene Hanousek, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Colombia, prior to his taking up his diplomatic post.

JAKES RECEIVES SRV'S NGUYEN THANH BINH

LD262337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had a meeting today with the delegation of the Hanoi City Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Thanh Binh, its leading secretary and member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. They briefed one another on the implementation of the conclusions of their party congresses and on the political and economic situation in both countries. They expressed interest in further developing cooperation in all spheres of economic and social life, and supported the Soviet Union's peace efforts.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES INDIAN DELEGATION HEAD

LD221638 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Prague May 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today Indian Minister of Commerce P. Shiv Shanker, who is head of an Indian delegation to the 12th session of the Czechoslovak-Indian Committee for Economic, Trade and Technological Cooperation, currently taking place here.

They appreciated results achieved in the development of bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres, and voiced the interest to further expand and deepen them.

Also present was Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Uday Chand Soni.

Trade Protocol Signed

BK251654 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] India and Czechoslovakia have agreed to double the trade turnover by 1990. The two countries will diversify and expand their trade to take it to 400 crore rupees. A protocol for this was signed in Prague at the end of the 12th session of the Indo-Czechoslovak joint committee. The commerce minister, Mr Shiv Shanker, and the Czech minister for foreign trade, Mr Bohumil Urban, signed the protocol.

KARWAL HOLDS TALKS WITH BILAK IN PRAGUE

LD250619 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Prague, May 24, BAKHTAR -- Mir Sahib Karwal, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA CC, met in Prague Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on May 23.

It was stressed at the meeting that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia supports the policy of national reconciliation announced by the DRA, which is aimed at the maintenance of peace and normalization of situation around Afghanistan.

Karwal, thanked the Communist Party and people of Czechoslovakia for their assistance and support to the people of Afghanistan.

SYRIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ASSESSES VISIT TO CSSR

LD221346 Prague CTK in English 1127 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Prague May 22 (CTK) -- "I am convinced that our visit and talks with leading Czechoslovak officials...will help promote the traditionally good relations between the nations of Syria and Czechoslovakia," Mahmud al-Zu'bi told journalists here today.

Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the Syrian People's Council (parliament) and member of the Syrian regional leadership of the Ba'th party, gave the press conference at the end of his official visit to Czechoslovakia where he arrived on May 18 at the head of five-strong delegation.

"The strategic basis for the development of our relations is the treaty of friendship and cooperation, ratified by your parliament one year ago. Our visit confirmed the interest of both sides to expand and improve cooperation in the economy, science and culture as well as bilateral relations in all spheres of social and economic life, including contacts between the Ba'th party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Within the framework of interparliamentary relations, we discussed questions linked to the coordination and joint steps in the interparliamentary union."

Mahmud al-Zu'ßi went on to say that "our talks confirmed identical stands on the most serious international and regional problems. This applies in particular to the need to convene an international conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices and with all sides involved participating. The conference should restore the Palestinian people's right to national independence, freedom and self-determination and proceed in the solution of tension in our area from United Nations resolutions on the Middle East."

He said that "Syria and Czechoslovakia support the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at total nuclear disarmament and prevention of armament in outer space. The Syrian side welcomes Czechoslovak initiatives for the creation of nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zones in Central Europe. We appreciate Czechoslovakia's positive response to the Syrian Proposal to call an international conference on international terrorism," Mahmud al-Zu'bi said.

The Syrian parliamentary delegation leaves Prague for home tomorrow.

Delegation Departs

LD232325 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Prague May 23 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Syrian People's Council (Parliament), headed by its speaker and member of the Syrian regional leadership of the Ba'th Party Mahmud al-Zu'bi, today ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

The visit took place at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

BILAK RECEIVES PALESTINIAN CP DELEGATION

LD221546 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Prague May 22 (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received here today a delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party, led by Politburo member of its Central Committee Naim Ashab [name as received], currently on a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed questions of further expansion and deepening of party cooperation and reviewed some international topics, above all the development in the Middle East, the situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and in the Palestine Liberation Organization since the 18th session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. They stressed, with satisfaction that the two sides have identical opinions on the discussed questions.

They also pointed out the necessity of convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East under the U.N. auspices, which would be attended by permanent U.N. Security Council members and by all sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as an equal participant.

Vasil Bilak appreciated the role which the Palestinian Communist Party played in the re-unification of the Palestine Liberation Organization and in the working out of the anti-imperialist program adopted at the 18th session of the Palestine National Council in Algeria. He assured the Palestinian guests that the Czechoslovak people will continue to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the PLO as their legitimate representative for the achievement of their inalienable rights.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS CSCE MEETING

LD272020 Prague CTK in English 1325 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Prague May 27 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, led by its chairman Bohuslav Kucera, left for Brussels today to take part in a session of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

JAKES SPEECH AT WRITERS' UNION CONGRESS

AU201015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 87 p 5

[Speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Third Congress of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union in Dobris on 14 May: "Struggle of the New With the Obsolete, of the Creative With the Rigid"]

[Text] Your congress is a major event in the life of our culture and of society at large. Allow me to greet you wholeheartedly in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, as well as in the name of the government and the delegation that is present here, to wish your deliberations a successful course; and to wish all of you many creative successes. Permit me at the same time to convey thanks to you for your creative artistic activity that plays an irreplaceable role in the life of our people, for your committed approach to the policy of our party, for your support for the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, for your part in the development of socialist Czechoslovakia, and for your efforts for peace and progress in the world.

The congress is taking place at a time when we recall the culmination of our nations' struggle for national liberation and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. At that time our people arrived at the irreversible conviction, on the basis of their accumulated experience, that the existence and further comprehensive development of our state and of our nations can be safeguarded only under socialism and in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. The more than 40 years that have elapsed since then clearly demonstrated that the decision was a correct one.

Our people's sincere attitude to the Soviet Union and the CPSU's policy found spontaneous and persuasive expression during Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's recent visit to our homeland. Czechoslovak Communists and the overwhelming majority of our people warmly agree with the political line of the CPSU, which expresses revolutionary truth, courage, and firmness, affirms the strength, humane essence, and moral purity of socialism, and strengthens the historical optimism of everyone who fights for progress and peace in the world. By their warm reception of Comrade Gorbachev our people expressed their wish that we, too, should carry out the consistent restructuring of society without delay. Only in this way will we implement the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the strategic line of accelerating social and economic development, only in this way will we ensure the further triumphant advancement of socialism.

Our people are also linked with the policy of the CPSU by the energetic struggle for peace. We regard the continuous development of world socialism as a guarantee of strengthening peace.

Socialism is opening up a new historical stage before mankind; it seeks the solution of global problems, the salvation of life from nuclear war, social progress, and the cultural advancement of mankind. We, too, want to make a significant contribution to the solution of these cardinal contemporary problems. That is why the 17th party congress, inspired by the example of Soviet Communists and their 27th Congress, adopted the strategy of accelerating social and economic development. By the year 2000 we want to radically modernize our production-technological base, increase labor productivity, and raise national income by two-thirds. On this basis it will be possible to increase private consumption 50 percent, thereby substantially raising the standard of living, strengthening social guarantees, promoting the development of culture and education, and improving the quality of our people's lives.

To achieve these targets it is necessary, first and foremost, to speedily ensure an intensive and highly efficient development of the national economy. The key to solving this issue lies in combining the latest results of science and technology with the advantages of socialism, in implementing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000, and in promoting cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, notably, forms of cooperation such as production sharing and specialization. It also presupposes a substantial improvement of the situation with regard to quality of products and the reduction of material and energy costs, an energetic execution of progressive structural changes, and the solving of grave ecological problems.

The course of the fulfillment of these tasks reveals a number of shortcomings. These were discussed in detail at the fourth and fifth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. The central party agencies see their basic causes in managerial and organizational work, which is often still marked by outdated modes of thinking and conduct, as well as in the inadequate functioning of the existing economic mechanism.

Successfully meeting the tasks of our times, enhancing the prestige of socialism, and ensuring its continuous development calls for the formation of social relations in which man's creative potentials can become fully unfolded. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee decided to carry out an economic reform, to rebuild the economic mechanism, to work out the law on the state enterprise. On the basis of stimuli yielded by the January session of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to cadre work and restructuring, at its March session it also adopted a number of measures aimed at restructuring the life of society in our country.

Mobilizing Creative Forces [subhead]

We are now faced with the necessity of a revolutionary mobilization of the creative forces of socialism, a necessity which comprises all spheres of life -- political, economic, social, and cultural, including the arts and literature. Restructuring is inevitable in order to release and multiply the spiritual potentials of society and the creativity of the working people. What matters is the assertion of changes in thinking and practice that are commensurate with the new needs, the struggle of the new with the obsolete and of the creative with the rigid. This struggle cannot be free of conflicts. These are all the more likely because many people have become used to inactivity, have grown self-indulgent, and are unwilling to change anything. It will also be necessary to face up to ostentatious opportunism [konjunkturalismus].

There are always enough people in our country who believe that they can "outsmart" developments. Even today there are many people who hope they will survive restructuring unharmed by loudly expressing their endorsement and by constantly talking about it, without making the slightest change in their own work. They are mistaken, however. The criterion of the work of organizations and agencies, of senior staff, work collectives, and individuals is, and will be, what they really do for the strategy of acceleration and restructuring. We are glad that this issue has also been raised at your congress.

Restructuring also requires cadre changes. Such changes must be carried out without hesitation where senior management is unable to cope with the tasks and requirements of our time, where it is unable to change obsolete attitudes and thinking, overcome inertia and stereotypes, and assume responsibility in tackling burning issues. This presupposes, of course, an improvement in the preparation of people for senior posts, as well as greater courage in appointing young cadres to responsible positions and in granting them the opportunity to demonstrate their abilities in responsible jobs. This also applies to women and people without party affiliation.

It is logical that young people will gradually replace all those in senior positions today. Such is the law of life and the need of our time. However, in replacing cadres we must act so as to make the best possible use of the experience of those who have proven themselves. Even though it is impermissible to build on past merits, and we have to be consistent in this, one must also not overlook the fact that devotion to socialism and political maturity are at the root of requirements placed on the holders of senior positions. They must, however, be linked with the ability to cope with today's tasks. Incidentally, the majority of those who have demonstrated their stands and abilities in the complicated situations of building socialism also today stand in the front ranks in meeting the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They linked their lives with the struggle for socialism and they did so for real -- not just "for show," as did various opportunists, speaking radically once "from the left" and then again "from the right" -- and they are capable of living up to the demanding requirements of restructuring. We want to win every honest person for the cause of restructuring. However, in dealing with our problems, including cadre issues, we will not seek help from those who, under the guise of restructuring, would like to deprive socialism of its cardinal principles -- the leading role of the workers class and the party which is guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, proletarian internationalism, and lasting alliance with the Soviet Union. In contrast to them we want more socialism, more democracy. This, and only this, is the meaning of restructuring, which we must consistently implement.

The CPCZ Central Committee is preparing measures to perfect cadre work, from the viewpoint of the formation of cadres, as well as from that of their selection and evaluation. The role of labor collectives in the selection of managers will be enhanced, competitions and retesting will be widely implemented, public information as an important instrument of monitoring the activity of cadres will be improved, compulsory postgraduate study for senior staff will be introduced, and such like. Requirements with regard to the political and professional training, moral profile, and character traits of senior staff are being increased, as well as the requirements placed on their ability to work with people, to supervise and organize work, and to make full use of the authority entrusted to them in securing tasks.

The acceleration of economic and social development is vitally linked with the deepening of socialist democracy in all spheres of society's life. Our approach is determined by the following idea, an idea that we share with Soviet comrades: By promoting democracy we shall strengthen socialism.

Being An Active Participant in Restructuring [subhead]

We will not achieve the desired acceleration if we fail to set into motion the entire society and awaken an awareness of social responsibility and the identification of every individual's interests with the needs of society. Restructuring must rely on the creative work of the masses, on the all-round development of democracy, initiative, criticism and self-criticism, on public information, control, and on consistent observance of the principles of social justice and unity of word and action. This is not easy. Let us take, for example, the problem of remunerating everyone according to the quantity and quality of his work. It will take us a long time before we push through and implement this issue in practice, because not everyone displays an active attitude toward this issue. Even those who work very well and who would deserve better pay frequently drag their feet when supplementary payments and bonuses are to be taken away from those who do not work properly.

We realize how often the ability to criticize and analyze are absent and with what difficulties it is gaining ground. That is why, in a principled and energetic way, we must remove everything that stands in the way of developing criticism, self-criticism, and democracy.

The strategy of accelerating social and economic development which was approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress corresponds to the needs of all classes and social groups, including the interests of the young generation. We are concerned with activating people, awakening their interest in what is going on in their factory, their town, in our homeland and in the world, and making everyone interested in an open dialogue. Not the monologue of the mentor, but exchanges of views and creative discussions are the ways to promote people's activity and give everyone the opportunity to show his potential.

An indivisible part of restructuring is an energetic drive against all shortcomings, as well as the tightening of discipline and organization. We in our country also have negative phenomena such as parasitism, unearned income, vandalism, violation of moral values, a decline in interest in social events. The wave of a consumer attitude toward life has also affected a part of our society. Moralizing will not help here. We must wage a determined struggle against these abuses and overcome tolerance, which has no place here.

We are convinced that, when people see that our actions are in harmony with our words, that they are fully informed, that there is a reaction to their critical observations and suggestions, they will not passively look on; they will become active participants in restructuring. This is one of the most important tasks today.

This will not be possible without stepping up creative ideological activity. It is of utmost importance that we stimulate in our people the feeling of responsibility for strengthening the historic prestige of socialism, for the future of humanity. It is precisely socialism that is the heir to great humanist traditions, and it has assumed the historic initiative in this regard. Together with progressive forces in the whole world we have assumed responsibility for the fate of humanity. We fight for universal values -- the right to live, against the nuclear holocaust.

It is possible to live up to these hopes and to secure the further progress of our society and its restructuring only with the active participation of culture; this cannot be done without restructuring culture itself. In the report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed: "The mission of culture in socialism is to serve the interests of the people. What matters is that the creative works of our artists depict the socialist present truthfully and on a high artistic level."

We are convinced that the majority of writers identify with this assignment and that they act, and will act, accordingly.

The general character of literature illustrates the degree to which it forms part of social processes. The character of our literature reflects the state of society and the trends of social development. The standing of literature also hinges on the conditions which society provides for literary production and its assertion. There are considerable problems in the activity of publishing houses, in the book trade, and in the propagation of literary culture. Nor can we ignore the voices which draw attention to the deformative impact of commercial considerations, to the impact which problems in the printing industry have on book production, or to the contradictory criteria used in the information media in evaluating literary production. This also concerns voices which warn against neglecting the literary education of youth or which criticize the inconsistent solution of royalties issues. We have to deal with these and other problems and draw conclusions from them with your assistance.

The Search for the Truth of Life [subhead]

The congresses of the national writers' unions demonstrated that you realize your place and irreplaceable role in the social current, that you know what you have to improve and overcome within your ranks. The discussions at these congresses, which were rich in ideas, confirm the committed civic stands by the unions' members and their efforts to contribute, with their specific literary means, to accelerating the all-round development of our socialist society. A typical feature of your congress, as well as of the congresses of the national unions, is the effort to find ways of increasing the social and spiritual impact of literature on the ideological, moral, and emotional preparation of our contemporaries for the more challenging revolutionary tasks in developing socialism. It goes without saying that views will clash in this process and that not every view has to be correct. It is correct for many of you to stir up society to more effectively guard and create a healthy living environment, to protect the great natural and cultural values of our homeland. This effort is shared by the party. We want to gradually reduce coal production, install purification equipment, improve care for cultural values, and so forth. This will cost a lot of money but we consider this to be part and parcel of the standard of living. What point would there be in a life of luxury if man were unable to drink water and breath clean air? In connection with the growing importance of scientific-technical development in setting up better conditions for the liberation of man, it is also desirable to wage a struggle against technocratism, against the degradation of man to the mere technical or economic aspect of his life, and for promoting and satisfying his esthetic and ethical needs. This is important not only from the viewpoint of selecting and giving literary form to weighty contemporary topics, but also to assert the social authority and great spiritual potential represented by our literature and the arts in general.

Creative thinking is becoming the key to a more rapid develpment of all walks of the socialist society's life and to upgrading the value of this development. This provides great scope for the search for the truth of life by artistic means. Statements made in the debates at the congresses of the national unions referred to these issues. They concerned key problems related to the development of our society which in one way or another influence the social atmosphere. Neither a black-and-white vision of the reality nor the replacement of one set of half-truths by another set, service to narrow momentary interests [konjunkturalismus], or schematism, be it in the form of negativism or in the form of belittling the difficulties and contradictions of life -- none of this will help us in the struggle for restructuring, whether it occurs in literature or anywhere else.

It is essential everywhere, including culture, to wage a systematic struggle against bureaucratism, ossification, conservatism, dogmatism, and inertia. Bureaucratism smothers initiative, it poisons the atmosphere of creativity.

Administative methods of management, orders and prohibitions, will be of no help here, just as anywhere else. We need an atmosphere of mutual trust between the party, state agencies, and the producers of culture. Literature should also provide inspiration for policy and draw attention to problems, the existence of which literature often discerns earlier than science. It holds true that it will be primarily you writers who will determine what our literature will be like. Your responsibility in this regard is irreplaceable.

The activity of Soviet writers provides many an inspiration for our literature. It generates many ideas and thoughts that can be used and creatively applied in our literary theory, criticism, and in the literary production itself. The artistic portrayal of reality, including burning political problems -- that is a social assignment of artists which cannot be discharged by anyone else. [paragraph continues]

Its fulfillment depends on the author's measure of talent and artistic proficiency and on the degree of creative freedom, which everyone wins for himself by his own works, by the artistic quality of his answer to the question of what man's new attitude to society entails under the new conditions and circumstances. Art criticism must assist in the fulfillment of this assignment by waging a struggle for clear criteria of [literary] production, criteria that will serve as yardsticks of the ideological orientation, truthfulness, party allegiance, and positive message of the literary work, as well as yardsticks of the artistic proficiency and development of talents.

Literature has always played an important role in the history of the relations between the Czech and Slovak nations and in drawing the nations and ethnic minorities living in our state closer together. Even today it is necessary to reinforce this mission of our literature from both sides. It is necessary to seek ways of expanding and intensifying not only contacts between Czech and Slovak literary institutions but, above all, creative cooperation between Czech and Slovak writers and to provide prompt and regular information in the media about Czech and Slovak literary life.

Our literature and culture are inspired by the progressive legacy of all national cultures. They are international in this sense. What is involved is the internationalism of a culture that is historically on the rise and that is diametrically opposed to the mass culture of present-day imperialism, which is also infiltrating into our environment. Our task is to wage an open struggle against this antihuman culture. The creation of genuine and permanent values of socialist humanism is the best weapon against it. When people have access to good books and the chance to see valuable films and theater productions they will not seek out trash.

The targets that are ahead of us call for the participation by authors with their new works in the struggle to shape a personality that is creative, morally firm, responsible as a citizen, and dedicated to the cause of socialism. They call for the depiction of conflicts in which these positive features prevail over selfishness, indifference, consumer mentality, and predatory ethics. The works of our literature should side with peace, socialism, justice, integrity, honesty, the working man, social progress, democracy, and truth. The purpose of literature has always been to exert influence on man. This influence should assist him in the search for the correct attitude to life, support the best qualities and emotions in man, combat mediocrity, and indoctrinate man in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism. I would like to voice appreciation for the fact that a number of such books have already been generated by the pens of our writers; these books were rightly mentioned in the report. We value them. We welcome the interest of writers in taking part in the active solution of the problems of our society's life.

The CPCZ values the work of our writers' unions. The ways to further increase the effectiveness of this work, as we see them, lie in a democratic atmosphere; in creative ideological discussions helping authors, including those who are not members of the union, to improve the quality of their literary production and to find orientation in the problems of our society; and in paying attention to the artists' closer ties with life because this is the only way to create great authentic works.

We Have Entered a New Stage [subhead]

The whole progressive mankind will recall this year the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered in a new stage in human history. The world has undergone a substantial change in these 70 years, under the revolutionary impact of Great October -- a change in favor of the working man, in favor of democracy and socialism. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU and the Soviet Union today implement new revolutionary tasks, the significance of which is just as great as that of the tasks raised by the October Revolution, in the Leninist legacy of which these new tasks have their source. The implementation of the strategy of acceleration and of the restructuring of the socialist society constitutes a vigorous new step toward the socioeconomic advancement of the socialist countries, toward reinforcing the positions of socialism and peace in the world, toward realizing the eternal aspirations of mankind.

One of the revolutionary traditions of Czech and Slovak literature is that at times of heightened social movement they have always contributed to a new upsurge of creative initiative through the creation of works that uplift the spirit and awaken and infuse strength into the struggle for social progress. Literature has given artistic form to all significant periods of our history -- Hussitism, national awakening, the struggles for national and social liberation, resistance, and the period of building socialism. We have now entered a new stage of building socialist construction and of the struggle for the survival of mankind.

The stage requires new approaches and a new mode of thinking, which also holds true for the arts and their share in the restructuring of society. The task is to depict our life, our struggles, and our longings truthfully, at a high artistic level, and with all the dramatic thrust of our time. We are confident that your union and the unions of Czech and Slovak writers will do all they can to stimulate the creative powers and civic attitudes of our literary front for this front to support the party's policy and the acceleration of our society's development, notably by the creation of new literary works worthy of our time.

HOFFMAN ADDRESSES MANAGEMENT WORKERS

LD200112 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today addressed the aktiv of party officials and management employees of the departments of transportation, communications, internal trade, building industry, people's control, and social security. In his address, he stressed that the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the whole society's life is inevitable, because without it, it is impossible to safeguard the further marked development of socialism. At the same time, he said that it will have to be initiated, above all, by all the management employees. He went on to note that there is no contradiction between the lines of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the process of restructuring. It is precisely consistent restructuring which is the basic prerequisite of the implementation of the congress guidelines.

Comrade Hoffmann also said that only only restructuring of the economic mechanism is involved, but restructuring of all work, above all everyone's progress and way of thinking. The party categorically demands that we start with the process -- all of us -- immediately and everywhere.

HONECKER, STOPH EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS WITH PPR

LD272222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the PPR, representatives of the two countries exchanged letters of congratulation today.

Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph said in their letter that the conclusion of this important treaty showed convincingly the historical change in the relationship between the two nations. Cooperation has reached a high level in the implementation of the friendship treaty. The close alliance between the two states has proven itself an effective factor of peace and stability in Europe.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner stressed that this document together with the historical Zgorzelec agreement formed the basis for strengthening the alliance relations and the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two states, which played such an important role in the development of an order of peace in Europe after the war and in the security system of the two states and the whole continent.

FDGB, DGB HEADS, DELEGATIONS DISCUSS CURRENT TASKS

LD262217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Rostock, 26 May (ADN) -- The delegations of the FDGB National Executive Council and the DGB Federal Executive, headed by their chairmen Harry Tisch and Ernst Briet, met for official talks on Tuesday in Graal-Mueritz, Rostock Bezirk [area].

During the talk, characterized by an open and constructive atmosphere, both sides exchanged information of reciprocal interest about current tasks and results in the work of the FDGB in the GDR and the DGB in the FRG. They focused on the trade unions' contribution to differing social orders, to preserving peace, and to disarmament and detente.

The interlocutors agreed that stopping the arms race and limiting and reducing arms are the most pressing problems of the present. Unceasing, great efforts by all progressive and peace-loving forces are required to prevent the world from slipping into a nuclear catastrophe.

In this connection reference was made to the joint statement by the FDGB National Executive Council and the DGB Federal Executive of 31 May 1985, in which the trade unions from both countries expressly emphasized the necessity of using all forces to end the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading to space.

The further development of bilateral relations between the FDGB and DGB was discussed. Both sides expressed the intent to develop relations further and to do everything jointly that serves to safeguard peace and social progress.

Participants in the talks from the FDGB included the following members of the National Executive Council Presidium: Secretaries Christina Emmerich and Werner Heilemann; and Heinz Hanns, chairman of the FDGB's Rostock Bezirk Executive. The members of the DGB delegation were: DGB Federal Executive member Jochen Richert; Michael Pagels, member of the DGB Federal Committee and chairman of the Berlin (West) DGB region; departmental head Hans-Juergen Beck; and section head Werner Milert.

FISCHER RECEIVES SWISS FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

LD222327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received for a talk Edouard Brunner, secretary of state at the Department for Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation. The two officials agreed the development of relations between the GDR and Switzerland is good and fruitful for both countries. They expressed their governments' wish to deepen cooperation that serves peace and benefits the two states and peoples.

Oskar Fischer and Edouard Brunner emphasized the benefit of political dialogue to safeguard peace and the work toward concrete agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, and advocate the early conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and United States on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. This would constitute an important step that could open the gate for further disarmament measures.

The parties to the talk expressed their governments' interest in the successful end of the Vienna review meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, and the adoption of a substantial final document including a mandate on the start of negotiations on reducing armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Edouard Brunner is in Berlin for political consulations on international and bilateral questions with Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

HONECKER SIGNS MESSAGE TO SWEDISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD231449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- The long-standing cooperation between the SED and the Swedish Communist Left Party is praised in a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker to the 28th congress of the Swedish Communist Left Party. "We are working actively for the preservation of peace, for disarmament, and detente. Today there is nothing more important than averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe emanating from the most aggressive circles of imperialism and achieving disarmament negotiations through the intensified efforts of all forces of peace, reason and realism."

The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states would point to a realistic way in this. The Soviet proposal for an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe merit the full support of GDR Communists.

It could be used to achieve a breakthrough on the path to nuclear disarmament and a world without nuclear weapons. Spurred by the unforgotten Olof Palme, the GDR and the CSSR jointly addressed a proposal to the FRG to create a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

"Equally, we have a high regard for the strong movement for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, in which the Swedish Communists, together with broad political forces, play an important role," it continues.

In conclusion, the conviction is expressed that through their joint determined actions for the interests of the working class and all working people in the country, the Swedish Communists are continuing the proven revolutionary traditions of the Swedish Communist Left Party.

PEASANTS' CONGRESS SENDS HONECKER GREETINGS

AU270951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 May 87 p 1

[Message from the delegates of the 13th Peasants' Congress to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker: On behalf of all cooperative peasants, workers, and scientists from the agricultural, forestry, and foodstuffs sectors, we, the delegates to the 13th Peasants' Congress of the GDR, unanimously support the good and tested policy of the SED:

-- which serves peace, which we need like the air we breathe;

-- which clears the way for progress, which has come to our villages following the democratic land reform particularly following the introduction of cooperatives;

-- which brings us security and prosperity and encourages us to attain great achievements in the fields and the barns;

-- which has made us really free and respected peasants who contribute in a responsible manner to leading their state.

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, you have had an essential share in shaping and molding this agricultural policy and policy of alliance that has been so successful for us peasants. It is our hearts' desire to thank you very much for this.

We give you our peasants' word on this: In the future, too, we will use our hands, hearts, and minds to do everything so this policy can be continued successfully.

We are happy and proud to live in the GDR.

For us in the GDR expressions like "peasants' ruin," "bankruptcy," "fear of life," and "usury" are words from a foreign world.

Thanks to the party of the workers class and to its policy of alliance:

-- exploitation of man by man no longer exists in our Republic and in our villages;

-- there is no educational backwardness as compared with the towns and that peasants' children have the same chances as boys and girls in towns;

-- cooperative peasants have the same manifold opportunities as citizens in towns to gain access to cultural and scientific treasures.

We owe all this to socialism which we continue to shape successfully at the side of and in firm alliance with the workers class.

The decisions of the 11th SED Congress, which were at the center of the 13th Peasants' Congress, are a good plan and a safe orientation for furthere shaping the structure of the GDR.

Therefore, we give our peasants' word: By using all our peasants' virtures, by linking our abilities and experiences with the latest scientific findings, and by aiming at the highest yields and achievements, we convert our workplace into a combat station for peace, because we know that the stronger socialism is, the safer peace is.

Our villages shoud be pleasant and attractive, and never again witness the horrors of war. Our fields should yield rich crops but not be burdened with nuclear missiles.

Therefore, from the bottom of our hearts we welcome the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union which, in keeping with the peace decree, has been pursuing an active peace policy for 70 years. This is why we unreservedly support our states' constructive policy of peace and detente that is so closely linked with your name, dear Comrade Erich Honecker.

We give you our peasants' word: The party, the workers class, and our socialist state can at any time rely on us peasants, on all of us, and on all those who elected us as delegates to the 13th Peasants' Congress.

MEDIA COVERS 7-9 MAY NDPD CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

SED Sends Greetings

AU111148 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to the 13th NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany] Congress opening in Leipzig today:

Dear friends: The SED Central Committee conveys cordial and friendly greetings to the delegates and guests of the 13th NDPD Congress.

The SED is convinced that the NDPD will continue to struggle at its side in a responsible way and with numerous initiatives to further shape the developed socialist society and to safeguard peace. As a party closely linked with the SED in friendship, you have from the beginning filled your place in the political organization of our country as an indispensable and reliable partner through your manifold activities. The NDPD members, together with the social forces united in the Democratic bloc of the parties and mass organizations and in the National Front, are making their contribution to enhancing the economic, social and intellectual-cultural development in the GDR, and to further developing our life in liberty, democracy, and human dignity.

We highly appreciate that the NDPD has made the targets of the 11th SED Congress the basis for its own active social work, and that it has supported and implemented its resolutions through the achievements and attitudes of its members at their working places and in social life. The results achieved therein are an expression of the militant community of the NDPD and SED. The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial thanks for this committed work.

Our cooperation will continue to be unshakably determined by the principle that all citizens, irrespective of their socal background, their ideological and religious creeds, are provided with the broadest opportunities to participate in working, planning and governing. Through this creative cooperation, the alliance between the workers class and other classes and strata, and the political unity of our people is further consolidated.

The NDPD is facing the primary concerns of our time -- to preserve and safeguard peace -- with all its strength. This finds its expression in the NDPD members' words and deeds regarding their workplace as their combat station for peace. Thus they are acting true to their obligation based on historical experiences that war shall never again emanate from German soil, only peace.

We all support the Soviet program to free our earth from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to immediately conclude a separate agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe holds the historic chance of a first significant step toward nuclear disarmament. We jointly welcome the USSR proposals to hold negotiations on the reduction and subsequent elimination of the missiles deployed in Europe with ranges between 500 and 1,000 km, as well as on the ban of chemical weapons. The GDR and CSSR initiatives concerning the setting up of a nuclear-free corridor in Europe could contribute essentially to creating a climate which would allow successful negotiations on the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe and on conventional disarmament.

Dear friends: The NDPD has made great achievements on the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy. In its ideopolitical work it is rightly devoting its attention to the share of its members in the implementation of the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000 and to the intellectual demands concerning the comprehensive utilization of the key technologies. The considerable contribution of your party to the national economic performance increase in the GDR derives from this work.

Through its political work determined by its attitude toward society, the NDPD contributes essentially to the craftsmen and tradesmen affiliated with your party meeting the demands of the citizens for effective repair, servicing, and supply services. In the "Plan Initiative" led by your party, craftsmen and tradesmen are successfully trying to meet social demands in an exemplary way and to support communal policy concerns in the regions.

The strengthening and shaping of our socialist fatherland, the protection and defense of the GDR, and the firm solidarity with the Soviet Union have always been a special concern for the NDPD. By further developing socialist state-mindedness, you create the conditions for every member of your party to actively participate in the solution of social matters. The participation of thousands of NDPD members in the people's representative bodies, the committees and working groups of the National Front of the GDR, in the mass organizations and in other social bodies is proof of the diversity and efficiency of socialist democracy. The "Beautify Our Towns and Villages -- Join in!" movement has become a rich field of activity for them.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the 13th NDPD Congress will provide new stimuli to the work of your party for the comprehensive strengthening of socialism in the GDR and in the struggle for peace. We wish all NDPD members creative energy, good health and personal well-being for their responsible activity.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

SED's Herrmann Delivers Address

LD081534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Leipzig, 8 May (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, conveyed to the delegates to the 13th NDPD Congress greetings from the GDR Communists, the SED Central Committee, and from General Secretary Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. He stressed in his address that the NDPD and the SED have been linked for decades by mutual trust and comradely cooperation. "Against the background of this tried and tested cooperation, we are seeking at the 13th congress how, in accordance with the social perspectives arising from the 11th SED Congress, you are helping to support and implement its decisions," Joachim Herrmann said. As it has always done in the almost 40 years of its work, the NDPD has confronted tasks and demands dealing with society as a whole, and occupied its respected position with achievements and initiatives.

Like the other social forces united in the democratic block of parties and mass organizations and the National Front, the NDPD has rightly proceeded from the assumption that its own potential, its rich experiences and insights are indispensible for the further all-round strengthening of the GDR.

"We assure you, dear delegates: In what you are planning for the welfare of citizens in the town and in the country as alliance partners, you have the full support of the party of the working class in the future, too," Herrmann underlined.

In the year following the 11th SED Congress, the society-shaping strength and vitality of the alliance is more clearly in evidence than ever before.

The parties befriended with the SED -- the LDPD [Bilateral Democratic Party], the DBD [Democraric Peasants' Party], the NDPD and CDU -- are drawing up a balance-sheet at their party congresses about the achievements they have scored for the benefit of socialist society and thus for the benefit of all citizens. "These party congresses", Joachim Herrmann said, "are forums of truely socialist democracy, characterized by our determined cooperation and, to an equal extent, the relationship of trust with citizens, the unity of word and deed."

It can be seen today more than ever before how right and necessary it was not to have been evasive about the questions that had to be dealt with more than 15 years ago with the decisions of the eighth congress, but to have tackled the switching of the economy to intensification and to have fully completed the change to this policy with the necessary consistency on the threshold of the 1980s. This path has been steadfastly followed using all the insights gained in the process. Above all, it is important to develop the key technologies on a broad scale and to apply them in production. "Their application will secure for us the economic results and growth rates in productivity that will enable us in the future to implement economic and social policy as an indivisible unity," the speaker remarked. "We have embarked on a race against time in this sphere, and we are determined to win it. This is the great technological battle of our time, which cannot be evaded."

Further on in his speech Joachim Herrmann assessed the comprehensive initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states for disarmament and detente as a historic opportunity. The immediate signing of an agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe, as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, would be an important step in achieving this. The GDR immediately seized this initiative and made it its own cause. "Our party and state leadership immediately commented on it, and Erich Honecker immediately addressed himself to Federal Chancellor Kohl with quite concrete proposals on how the two German states can make an effective contribution to promote the process of arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in medium-range missiles, without ifs or buts. We have been and are in favor of, as Erich Honecker put it, the disappearance of the entire nuclear evil from Europe. The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states do not exclude any weapon types in order to preserve mankind from the dangers of all kinds of war, especially a nuclear exchange," the speaker underlined.

"Everything is ready for negotiation, and in part, ready for signing on the table. No one can be fobbed off any more with propaganda maneuvers and various excuses. Immediate action is what the peoples throughout the world want, and that is what we, the GDR people, also want."

Delegates Greet Honecker

AU131932 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 87 p 5

[Greetings message from the delegates of the 13th NDPD Congress to the SED Central committee, dated 7 May 1987]

[Text] Dear friend Erich Honecker:

The delegates of the 13th NDPD Congress have traditionally met in Leipzig to discuss and decide our party's tasks in the struggle of our time. At the beginning of our party congress we send our cordial greetings to you and to all members of the SED Central Committee.

We consider our 13th party congress as characterized by the requirements of the qualitatively new stage of the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, which was introduced with the 11th SED Congress. With our party congress we face the tasks leading up to the turn of the millennium, which will fulfill even more deeply the meaning of socialism with every step of social progress.

The clear determination of the society's course, affirmed by the 11th SED Congress, to do everything for the welfare of the people and for peace, gives meaning and objectives to our firm cooperation. It strengthens the political-moral unity of our people at a time when the socialism is using its potentials in a worldwide offensive for peace and progress in an even more coordinated way.

The alliance policy in our country is supported by deep trust. It is standing its test on the national and international level, it is having a visible effect on the political stability, economic dynamism, and a high intellectual-cultural standard of living. The unity of economic and social policy is a battle-rich testing ground for us to accept our party's share of social responsibility. In all fields our party's members are participating in securing a high speed of economic growth and the development of modern productive forces for this purpose and in helping to make all intellectual and material potentials usable. We contribute to guaranteeing protection and well-being of all people in our country better and better, which is directly influenced by the scope and quality of repairs, services, and supply to the population. The plan initiative designed to do this and pursued for many years by 25,000 of our party members who belong to the crafts, trade, and small business will receive new stimuli from our party congress.

To shape all living conditions in the regions better and more in line with the desires and needs of their inhabitants will be energetically supported by our ideopolitical work. We accord increasing importance to the participation of our members in our Republic's intellectual-cultural life and their active participation in its resourceful shaping based on our society's ideals.

With our participation in the work of the National Front, the people's representative bodies, and the state apparatus, which fills the broad space of creativity and designing work given to our party, we take advantage of and promote socialist democracy in the GDR, which has been richly developed with our strength.

As never before, it is proved at present that socialism is the main pillar to preserve and consolidate peace, which is threatened by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The essential unity of socialism and peace once more demonstrates the deep humanism of our social system, which made it possible to keep a new conflagration off our planet for more than 140 years. Socialism's peace offensive, its program to strive for a nuclear-free world, and all corresponding initiatives of socialism have given a powerful stimulus all over the world to a new stage in the struggle for peace.

Mankind is faced with the clear prospects of turning away from the life-threatening arms race toward peaceful competition and beneficial international cooperation. Our country's struggle to form a coalition of the forces of peace, reason, and realism, the SED's disarmament initiatives, and its fruitful work for these goals have met with worldwide recognition and effect, dear friend Erich Honecker.

The NDPD members feel they are most deeply linked with and pledged to socialism's striving for peace. In this spirit, they, together with all social forces in our country, consider the securing of the military protection for peace and socialism a supreme necessity. [paragraph continues]

The strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of our community is a programmatic avowal for us, inseparably integrated into the fulfillment of our duty for the fatherland.

At the opening of this congress, we declare: We firmly honor our word given to the 11th SED Congress.

The SED can rely on the NDPD and its cooperation in implementing the social tasks reaching toward the year 2000. We will always stand at the side of our country's communists — under all circumstances and conditions.

The delegates of the 13th NDPD Congress
Leipzig, 7 May 1987

Homann Delivers Closing Address

LD091804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 9 May (ADN) — The 13th NDPD Congress ended its 3 days of discussions in Leipzig on Saturday with elections and the adoption of resolutions. At the first meeting of the new executive, Professor Heinrich Homann was reelected NDPD chairman, and Manfred Flegel and Guenter Hartmann became his deputies. The highest forum of the party received this announcement with warm applause. There was also lively agreement on the other members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Executive. The announcement that Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has cordially congratulated party chairman Heinrich Homann and the Executive members was met with stormy applause.

In his closing address Heinrich Homann stressed agreement with the social prospects involved in the continuation of the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy stemming from the 11th SED Congress. This policy has become the goal and content of the shared social responsibility of the NDPD. The essence of the 13th congress decisions are to determine the NDPD contribution to a qualitatively new stage in the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR.

"We stand by the course of the 11th party congress", the chairman said. "The course has the full trust and the unreserved support of our fellow party members because it has advanced the socialist revolution in our country; it has opened up the sense and aim of socialism to all citizens." In conclusion, Heinrich Homann promised: "As comrades in arms, side by side with our country's communists, we serve a policy with only one aim: to do everything for the well-being of the individual, for the happiness of the people, and for the cause of freedom. This will meet our party's shared social responsibility."

Following the conclusion of the discussion, in which a total of 54 delegates spoke, the Executive report, which Heinrich Homann delivered, was unanimously adopted as a guideline and working document for the coming years. The delegates also approved the new version of the party's statutes.

During the course of the final day of discussions, the delegates declared the sympathy and active solidarity of the NDPD for the fighters for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in all continents. [passage omitted]

KADAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR BERLIN PACT MEETING

LD271719 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] The session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is being held in Berlin. Sandor Csillag reports on the departure of our delegation.

[Csillag] The airplane on which the Hungarian party and government delegation left for the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee took off from Ferihegy Airport a few minutes after 1700. The delegation is headed by party General Secretary Janos Kadar. Members of the Hungarian delegation are Premier Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense; all are members of the Central Committee.

The reduction of armed forces and all types of weapons will be discussed at the consultation, which is scheduled to last 2 days. The members of the body will discuss every key issue on which the existence of human civilization depends.

VERESS HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN MINISTER CABRISAS

LD152359 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas held talks in Budapest May 14 and 15 with Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. The sides reviewed developing bilateral trade relations and discussed certain issues of developing goods turnover for this year, and on a longer-range. Ricardo Cabrisas met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 27 MAY

LD272243 Budapest MTI in English 1958 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Defense Committees (CDR) headed by its national coordinator (General Secretary) Armando Cordero Acosta, arrived in Budapest Wednesday at the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST 18-26 MAY

LD262103 Budapest MTI in English 1448 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Sandinista Defense Committees of Nicaragua, headed by General Secretary Leticia Herrera (national coordinator) and first vice-president of the State Council, paid a visit to Hungary from May 18 to 26 on the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Ilona Cservenka, vice-president of the National Assembly, and Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

Talks were held with Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, on issues of concern, the development of relations, and plans to further strengthen cooperation.

BUDAPEST TV COVERAGE OF KADAR BIRTHDAY CEREMONY

LD260100 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] [Announcer] We first have a report from the Parliament Building where 75-year old Janos Kadar was greeted today in the Hunters' Hall. Present were the members of the Central Committee; the Central Control Committee; the Presidential Council and government; the leaders of the mass organizations and movements; the nationality federations; representatives of the churches in Hungary; veterans; well-known, outstanding personalities of our political, social, scientific, and cultural life.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Arriving now via the Cupola Hall is Janos Kadar with his wife. The MSZMP general secretary is being greeted here today, on his birthday. Pal Losonczi steps to the microphone.

[Losonczi] Dear Comrade Kadar. We know that you, who has never evaded work, the struggle, and the acceptance of responsibility, do not like it if your person is put to the forefront. Nevertheless, we now say that today this should be an exception, because we feel that we owe ourselves, too, a birthday greeting; we are honoring the result of the country-building work that you have headed for more than 3 decades.

Dear guests, allow me to read out the letter of greeting from the MSZMP Central Committee written on the occasion of Comrade Janos Kadar's birthday.

To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, Budapest.

Distinguished Comrade Kadar, on your 75th birthday, we would like to greet you with sincere respect and much love in the name of the members of our party, our people who are building socialism, and all Hungarian believers in peace and social progress. In your person we respect the man who committed himself to the workers' movement in early youth, and who became a member of the Communist Party under the difficult conditions of working underground, because of wanting to live in a human way, free from humiliation, in decency, together with his fellows. Since then you have continued to stand against all forms of oppression and injustice, with your deeds guided by respect for working people.

Our people have suffered much during the course of their history; the road they have travelled since liberation was not an easy one either. The unavoidable burdens concomitant to reconstruction and the building of a new society had to be undertaken, along with the consequences of distortions not objectively necessary; on more than one occasion we had to face our mistakes.

Our party, which you have headed for over 30 years through the confidence of the communists and our people, is fulfilling its historical calling. Our country, despite all its difficulties, is living through the most successful period of contemporary history, and our people have made achievements of epoch-making importance. During these years Leninist principles have operated in practice as well as principle. The party leads but does not rule, its main calling is selfless service to the land and the people.

We have learned that socialism is being built for the whole of the people, and that it can only be built with the participation of the whole of the people. Mutual confidence between party and people, consensus in the more important objectives and methods, and in the interests of this, continuation of a policy of alliance, the evolvement of socialist democracy, and the introduction of the necessary reforms have become a natural element of our work.

An important experience of our historical course has been that we must not back out when meeting new challenges of social progress. Work and struggle must be taken up so that we may maintain what we have achieved, and attain what we have set out as objectives. We have learned that sincere and straightforward words and outspokenness are needed, and that truth must always be stated, even if it is not likely to entail popularity. We can build upon the confidence of the people, on their readiness to act, On their force of innovation and initiative, and on their firmness.

But we have also learned that we must work in such a way that our people, who have already lived through much suffering in the past, will not be forced to undertake unnecessary sacrifices.

Distinguished Comrade Kadar, your participation and personal example are an inestimable help to the party in accomplishing these things. The history of our party and people are inseparably entwined with your activity, with your communist faithfulness of principle and your endurance, your political experience and sense of reality, your deep-seated humaneness, and your true patriotism and committment to the international cause of progress.

On your birthday, in the name of the members of our party and of our people, we are sending you our heartfelt wish that you continue to work at the head of our party in good health and fitness, for our objectives, our socialist land, and for the common cause of humankind, peace.

Dear Comrade Kadar, allow me to present to you the Central Committee's letter and gift to remind you of this day, and to your wife, as a sign of our respect and esteem, this flower basket. On my part, and on behalf of everyone present, I heartily congratulate you. We wish you all the best, and further success in your work, which is full of responsibility for the benefit of our entire people. [applause]

[Correspondent] One sentence about the gift. [passage indistinct due to applause] So, for the 75th birthday, a gift which immortalizes the characteristic Hungarian landscapes. And now Janos Kadar speaks.

[Kadar] Dear comrades, women comrades, my esteemed friends. Those who organized this gathering brought it to my understanding that I must say a few words. I myself, too, consider this to be correct and proper, although it is not an easy task for me, since the meeting has a strongly personal character, and, in fact, I cannot say much that is new.

Nevertheless, I shall say a few words. On the personal aspect, well, Comrade Losonczi stated the magic number. Everyone, including myself, knows that I have turned 75-years-old. The journey was long; 75 years is a lot. And it was not an easy journey, not in my personal circumstances, nor in the period of my social activity. And this, too, has been long -- I have participated in social (?issues) in an organized and active manner since the age of 19.

It was a straight course, but along the way there were many peaks and valleys. This is how I progressed forward to this very day, perhaps with acceptable success.

What has helped me in this journey? First and foremost that when I was a young man I became a believer in scientific socialism, Marxism, and socialist ideals. With this, my life received a guiding star. I came to the party, indeed, perhaps more, I might say that I entered the great community of believers of socialism, and with this, no longer was I a windblown lonely tree-leaf or perhaps some kind of teeth-gnashing lonely wolf, in the storms of life. This great community always helped me, always gave me strength, to this very day. This great community gave me strength even when I was separated from this community in the physical sense, but I still belonged in spirit.

I should like to mention one more thing from among the factors that helped me. Not because of me, but perhaps it has a topicality -- I am thinking here of the family. Every person needs a personal life, too, and it is a great source of strength if it exists. I do not want any special parcelling up here, but I must say it, since I became a communist at a young age, that a parent, a sibling, a true life companion, a wife, a family, although there may be everyday disputes, in important things, they stick by a person through good times and bad, through fire and rain; this is an indispensable buttress for a person.

Now, another thing that pertains here -- I take myself as the point of departure, but I am thinking not only about myself. It is a question that arises often for many people, nowadays, whether there is sense to the fight and the work. I, on the basis of my life path and life experience, state, and would be able to prove if I were to want to speak for hours here, that there is a sense to the fight, a sense to the work.

A little about the present situation, the situation here at home. Well, we have historical achievements, as I mentioned, and we have great problems. But these are the problems of development. We are also criticized at some places here at home for always speaking about economic affairs. But there is a reason for this. In Hungary there is culture policy, there is public health, there is public education, there are many things -- and these are acceptable. These spheres of society, too, function to an acceptable degree and level. Why do we speak so much about that of the economy? Because that is the basis of everything.

We want more culture, an even more educated people, a people living in even better health, a population that is socially provided for and insured; however economic work is the basis of all this. That is why I am dealing now with economic work, too. Now it is on the agenda, and our task is to find a path of emerging from the present situation.

Do not take it amiss if I now refer to my own life course. Our party, our working class, our peasantry, our intelligentsia, our people have managed to get out of much greater difficulties, but we cannot now be satisfied with a program of simply remaining where we are. It is now a question of more. We must strengthen the foundations so that we will be able to step onto the path of genuine and more rapid development.

Now, concerning the party, and in a certain sense, the country, too: We want to progress onward on this path. That is, we want to democratize party life and the country's public life, too, in the sense that the greatest possible number of people should be able to be involved in deciding the issues [word indistinct]. Even within the out-and-out party work, we must somehow adjust our work style.

It now seems to me that there is a little too much text, a lot of formality in party life. We pursue enormous philosophical studies. I do not (?criticize) philosophy, but we allow ourselves to contemplate over and bewail individual issues for years -- we must change that. We must work sensibly and rationally. I also say that we must work free of bureaucracy. It is possible.

Now, I am using the word in which I believe the essence of the thing lies: We want to progress on the path of the reforms. I much more willingly note that the leadership of the party, and the country in general, must face the real truth, the daily issues of building socialism, and they must learn to answer the new questions in a new manner. On this basis we shall strengthen even more our policy of alliance. For this the communists must stand forth, and we ask our allies and friends to join in, because we know that believers in socialism are not only those who have party membership cards in their pockets -- they are those who in reality (?have a) program.

They say that I am an incorrigible optimist. That is my world outlook, and my life experience. Whether you believe it or not, I have always trusted that in every situation things would be different, better. I thank you for your attention, and again I thank you for having honored me [words indistinct]. [applause]

[Correspondent] After the thank you speech by Janos Kadar, the party's Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the PPF National Council gave a reception in Hunters' Hall of the Parliament Building.

Another new item is that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decorated MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar with the Order of the October Revolution on his 75th birlthday. [end recording]

LAZAR'S VISIT TO PESTERZSEBET REPORTED

LD251357 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has visited Pesterzsebet. The member of the party Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers first acquainted himself with the life of the district. He was told that, as the result of the large-scale construction, the population largely consists of newcomers. One quarter of those living at Pesterzsebet are of pensionable age. Gyorgy Lazar also will visit factories as part of his itinerary.

GROSZ ADDRESSES YOUNG PROFESSIONALS IN SIOFOK

LD240035 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Karoly Grosz, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, spoke this morning at the conference of young Professionals at Siofok. Another member of the Politburo, Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, visited the Budapest International Fair.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Travel to Krakow, Poronin

LD242330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov, which is paying a visit to our country, visited Poronin and Krakow on Sunday. The guests visited the Lenin Museum in Poronin and laid flowers at the monument to the leader of the revolution. In Krakow, they familiarized themselves with the monuments to our national history and culture at the Royal Wawel Castle.

Depart Nation 25 May

LD251643 Warsaw PAP in English 1503 GMT 25 May 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 25: A Soviet delegation for the first session of the Polish-Soviet intergovernmental commission for cultural and scientific cooperation ended its 6-day visit today.

The delegation were bidden farewell by Minister of Culture and Art Aleksander Krawczuk.

MESSNER RECEIVES ROMANIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU222041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES, 22/5/1987 — Warm and cordial greetings were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the State Council of Poland, when Zgigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, received Georghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister.

During the talk, they approached the links of economic and technico-scientific collaboration between the two countries, and assessed that steady action should be taken, in keeping with summit agreements and the long-term program-accord to single out new possibilities to expand and deepen the mutual economic collaboration, in production cooperation and specialization in particular.

GORYWODA, CSSR'S POTAC DISCUSS IMPROVING TRADE

LD231004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Manfred Gorywoda and Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, exchanged views on improving economic cooperation within the auspices of the CEMA. Potac is on a 2-day visit to Poland They stated with satisfaction that, as a result of the deepening of economic integration, trade exchange between Poland and Czechoslovakia is growing very quickly.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES YUGOSLAV JOURNALIST ON BOOK

Meets Novak 24 May

LD242129 Warsaw PAP in English 1733 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 24 — Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Zrnka Novak, known Yugoslav journalist who is radio and TV commentator in Zagreb.

Last year Jaruzelski granted Zrnka Novak an extensive interview which makes the main part of a book titled "Polish Dialogues — Talks With General Wojciech Jaruzelski," published in Yugoslavia this mo..h by the "Globus" publishing house. The text of the interview was also published in Poland by the "Ksiazka i Wiedza" publishers.

Receives Novak's Book

LD242135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 24 (TANJUG) — "I am convinced that this book will contribute to a better mutual understanding and closer ties between the peoples and parties of Poland and Yugoslavia," Polish state and party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said today, receiving the book "Polish Dialogues — Conversation With General Jaruzelski" from the author, Zagreb TV editor Zrnka Novak.

An [word indistinct] edition of the book, containing only Jaruzelski's interview to Novak, without her comments, has been published in Poland in 100,000 copies and already virtually sold out.

Novak's book, as set out in Polish reviews, contains Jaruzelski's most extensive interview so far and acquaints readers with a whole range of interesting and [word indistinct] now unknown details from the life and work of the Polish leader.

GDR'S MARGOT HONECKER DISCUSSES EDUCATION IN GDANSK

AU260755 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Warsaw (ADN) — GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker met in Gdansk on Wednesday [20 May] with Stanislaw Beiger, Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, for a friendly talk. The politicians discussed issues concerning the education of the young generation as well as the efforts being made in Poland's coastal area to further develop it as a center of economy, culture, and science. The interlocutors honored the high level of cooperation with GDR bezirks and expressed the conviction that the existing contacts can be further expanded.

On the last day of her visit, Margot Honecker and her counterpart Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska were welcomed at the Gdansk Ninth General Lyceum. A total of 497 boys and girls are acquiring additional language skills at this educational institution which offers additional German and English classes. Later many of them study German in the university or are admitted to GDR colleges.

Director Danuta Kledzik stressed the advantages of mutual exchange of findings in science and technology for raising the level of education in the two countries. When they walked through the lyceum, Minister Honecker and the delegation familiarized themselves with the modern training facilities. [passage omitted]

CZYREK, GDR'S AXEN EXPRESS INTERPARTY SUPPORT

LD220048 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- Political Bureau Member, Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC Secretary Hermann Axen stayed in Poland today at the invitation from the PUWP CC. Axen and Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek met to exchange views on the most important problems of the international situation, cooperation between the PUWP and the SED for the consolidation of peace and international security, particularly in Europe.

The two expressed both fraternal parties full support for the significant programme of liquidation of nuclear armaments proposed by the Soviet Union. They stressed the importance of the plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe forwarded by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 2nd congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) on May 8. This initiative, like the proposal to establish in Europe a nuclear and chemical weapons-free corridor announced by the GDR and Czechoslovakia, aims at the reduction of the degree of military confrontation in Europe, consolidation of security of all the states and restoring the climate of confidence and detente.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the hitherto development of bilateral relations in all fields, and discussed measures for their further expansion and consolidation. They also briefed each other on the main lines of activties of both parties and the course of the implementation of resolutions of the 10th PUWP and the 11th SED Congresses.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER TO ATTEND JOINT TALKS

Arrives in Warsaw 25 May

LD251952 Hamburg DPA in German 1808 GMT 25 May 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann arrived in Warsaw today to lead the German delegation in the German-Polish economic commission which begins meeting tomorrow. The commission assembled today in the Polish capital. After his arrival in Warsaw, Bangemann told journalists that ways have to be found to improve the economic exchange. He saw a possibility for this in joint enterprises with German capital.

In this context there would be talk soon a treaty on the promotion of investments. In the face of heavy Polish debts, possibilities will have to be found for putting economic relations on a sensible financial basis. The Federal Republic will make an effort to support everything which seems to have a point. [passage omitted]

Advises Warsaw on Debt

LD262004 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA/VWD) — During his visit to Warsaw today, FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann announced Bonn's readiness to pressure Poland's creditor states into easing overdue Polish debts. As was to be heard from the German side, in the German-Polish economic commission, Poland expressed the desire to solve the debt question on a long-term basis and to stretch out the repayments. [passage omitted]

Bangemann advised Warsaw to restart talks with the IMF. Poland's debt to the West amounts to a total of 33.5 billion dollars. The Federal Republic is the most important creditor.

Zbigniew Szalajda, Polish delegation leader and deputy premier, stated that Poland was interested in purchasing modern technology from the Federal Republic on credit and against supplies of goods. In this case, a number of agreements that are ready to be signed with individual firms could be realized. Representatives of German economic circles recall there was too little sales potential for the Polish goods offered as barter deals.

The two sides expressed their interest in establishing joint ventures. However, German economic circles are hesitating before involvement in Poland as long as there is no agreement on promotion or protection of investment. Current Polish guarantees against expropriation and for unlimited capital and profit export are not sufficient for Bonn. They do not correspond with levels achieved in similar treaties with other CEMA states such as Hungary, Romania or Bulgaria. The two sides see another possibility for cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Poland favors conclusion of an environmental agreement with the Federal Republic.

Meets Jaruzelski, Signs Protocol

LD261951 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann. Views were exchanged on Polish-FRG economic and political relations. The problem of security and cooperation in Europe and the role of both states in the disarmament dialogue were raised. Martin Bangemann was interested in the plan recently presented by Poland for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe.

Earlier, Premier Zbigniew Messner received the FRG's economics minister in the office of Council of Ministers' building. Next, Zbigniew Szalajda and Martin Bangemann, cochairmen of the Polish-West German mixed commission, signed the protocol of the seventh meeting of the commission.

Offers FRG Assistance

LD271332 Hamburg DPA in German 1156 GMT 27 May 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 27 May (DPA/VWD) — Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann promised the Polish leadership the assistance of the Federal Government in finding a way out of the "vicious cycle" of debt in the "Paris Club" of the most important Western creditor countries.

At the end of his 3-day visit to Poland, Bangemann said in Warsaw on Wednesday that he intends to lend his support to rescheduling the accrued Polish debts for the period 1981 up to and including the first quarter of 1988. Details will have to be agreed upon later, some of them in bilateral talks. The Poles have arrears in payments of almost DM1 billion toward the FRG alone.

Bangemann, who headed a session of the joint economic commission in Warsaw and who met leading politicians, reported that the Poles had welcomed this proposal. If the rescheduling goes successfully he intends to speak in the Lower House Budget Committee in favor of lifting the stop on the framework of credit worth DM100 million, which was agreed upon 2 years ago. [passage omitted]

Reviews Talks, Cooperation

LD272034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] As we have already reported, the seventh session of the Polish-FRG Mixed Government Commission for the Development of Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation has taken place in Warsaw. The delegations were led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and by Martin Bangemann, federal minister of the economy and chairman of the FDP.

[Begin recording] [Bangemann in German fading to Polish translation] Regretfully, last year there was a fall in the trade exchange between our countries resulting from a fall in the prices of goods exported by Poland and increasing payment difficulties. The need to alleviate the financial problems was also at the center of the commission's proceedings in Warsaw. In that context we put forward a new proposal to Poland that we shall present to Paris Club creditors. It amounts to rescheduling Polish debts for the period from 1981 to the first quarter of 1988. This would also make it possible to obtain more favorable interest rates. We know that Polish industry faces the need to modernize its plants and I think that the West German side could be helpful here.

[Reporter] During your stay in Warsaw you also met with our country's leading politicians, including State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski. What subjects were raised in those talks?

[Bangemann] Obviously we also talked about economic cooperation, because the State Council chairman is keenly interested in these issues, as the starting point for expanding relations between Poland and the FRG especially since both sides want a well-functioning economy. But the main subject of our conversation was the international situation and the disarmament process we are witnessing. We also discussed Mr Jaruzelski's recent disarmament proposal. I reaffirmed our interest in the project and the intention to include that initiative in the current disarmament debate. On the other hand, I noted that in Geneva we were expecting the conclusion of a very concrete agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. The FRG Government has not yet taken a final position on that matter but this will soon take place. If an agreement is signed in Geneva we should accept it and regard it as an historic opportunity that should be taken. [end recording]

JOINT FRG ECONOMICS COMMISSION MEETS 25-26 MAY

Szalajda Sees Industrialists

LD252245 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 25 — Polish Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda met here today with a group of FRG industrialists in connection with the debates of the 7th session of the Polish-FRG Government Mixed Commission for Development of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

Szalajda presented a proexport idea of reconstruction of Poland's economy and defined conditions for industrial cooperation between Polish enterprises and Western partners. He also stressed the need for the acceleration of the development of industrial cooperation as the basic factor for increasing trade and the change of its structure. At the same time he pointed to concrete fields and projects in which, according to the Polish side, cooperation with FRG firms would be most beneficial.

The FRG businessmen expressed their interest in finding Polish partners for establishing companies based on principles of a joint venture.

Chairmen Stress Cooperation

LD262153 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 — The 7th session of the Poland's and FRG's Government Mixed Commission for Development of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation was held here on May 25-26.

The commission, which debated under the chairmanship of Vice-Premier Szalajda and Federal Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann, examined the chief problems determining the expansion of bilateral economic relations. It discussed in detail factors shaping the level of Polish-FRG trade turnover and difficulties in developing financial cooperation between the two countries.

The FRG delegation presented a proposal concerning the ways to restructure Polish indebtedness vis-a-vis Western creditors from the Paris Club.

The commission pointed to the continuous development of industrial cooperation as an indispensable factor of increasing Polish-FRG trade, and the significant role of joint ventures in this area. The sides also emphasized the significance of scientific-technical cooperation and the need to deepen cooperation in the protection of natural environment, which should find expression in appropriate intergovernmental agreements.

It was agreed that the next, 8th session of the mixed commission will be held in Bonn in 1988 and will be devoted to cooperation in agriculture, food economy, transfer of technology and training of specialists.

After the session, head of the Polish delegation, Vice-Premier Szalajda told PAP: "It has been confirmed once again that the development of trade, cooperation and financial contacts are closely interrelated."

Problems of tightening links between industries of both countries were an essential point of the debates. Cooperation possibilities have not been fully utilized so far. In this context we have pointed to new terms for such collaboration opened up by the law on joint ventures.

"Restoration of normal financial-credit relations remains the fundamental condition of success of any plans to develop cooperation with the FRG and other Western countries. I welcome with satisfaction the declaration made by Minister Bangemann on the FRG's initiative concerning the settlement of the problem of Polish indebtedness vis-a-vis the Paris Club states. It seems that the initiative meets half-way our proposals of a long-term comprehensive settlement of the issue, beneficial to both sides."

Minister Bangemann told PAP: "I have expressed the firm will of the FRG Government to cooperate, as heretofore, with the Polish Government in solving the economic-political problems. I have expressed the FRG Government's readiness to support the cooperation of plants and enterprises of both countries and to conclude an agreement on capital protection between Bonn and Warsaw, to serve this purpose.

"I suggested during the session to restructure anew Polish obligations vis-a-vis Western states, at the current, lower, market interest rates. The Federal Government will take actions in this respect in the Paris Club of Western creditor states.

"The FRG side comes out in favour of stepped-up cooperation also in the area of environmental protection, science and technology as well as in the area of modernization of Polish export-oriented industries and small scale industry.

"All these actions contribute in my opinion to the improvement of economic relations between our states and consolidation of political relations."

[Words indistinct] the two men talked about the current situation and prospects for developing relations between Poland the the FRG.

ORZECHOWSKI, BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS ATTEND 18 MAY FETE

Orzechowski Addresses Guest

LD182156 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 18 May 87

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at 18 May dinner for visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- While greeting the Belgian foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski expressed conviction that Leo Tindemans' visit in Poland would be a step forward in the development of cooperation, and in the wider dimension -- a joint contribution to the improvement of the climate of confidence in Europe.

We note with concern repeated dangerous attempts to undermine the political and territorial order in Europe, which was confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act. The policy aimed to revise the results of World War Two, or to "amend" history are assessed by us as dangerous for the peaceful coexistence in Europe, Orzechowski said.

It lies in our common interest to halt the unbridled race of arms. Agreement is possible, Orzechowski went on to say.

Poland, mindful of tragic experiences, aware of great concentration of warfare on the European Continent, is particularly sensitive to the common danger threatening us. From this sensitivity, born has been incessant diplomatic activity of Poland, our national efforts for the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. It is worth recalling that among the pioneers of these processes there were Poland and Belgium.

Polish-Belgian political dialogue at the threshold of 1960's led by our outstanding forerunners, Ministers Adam Rapacki and Paul. Henri Spaak, played a positive role in enriching constructive cooperation of states with different political systems, Orzechowski continued.

The consistence with which Poland comes out for disarmament, detente and peaceful cooperation explains its full support for Soviet disarmament initiatives. This, particularly, concerns the latest proposal on elimination of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe put forth last February. It creates a historic chance, opens roads for weakening the existing perils. Out of the same desire born was the Polish proposal to expand the mandate of Stockholm CSCE Conference by disarmament issues, Orzechowski continued.

The same motives gave rise to the latest Polish proposal formulated by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 2nd congress of PRON and aimed at the reduction of armaments and growth of confidence in central Europe.

Centuries-old, rich traditions of links between Poland and Belgium permit us to look with confidence for the future development of bilateral relations. Their activisation lies in our common interest.

While speaking in favour of gradually lifting the artificial division of Europe, we seek to promote agreement between CMEA and EEC, and simultaneously to establish official relations and normalize cooperation between Poland and EEC based on agreement. We are vitally interested in the fact that the ongoing talks lead to lasting, mutually beneficial effects, Orzechowski said.

Tindemans Addresses Host

LD182157 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 19 May 87

[Report on speech by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans at 18 May dinner in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Referring to various mutual contacts we were able to state that there are no strictly bi-lateral problems on the political platform between us, stated Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindemans. The will to pursue a policy of dialogue and national agreement expressed by Poland's highest authorities and the important decisions which were made in this direction last year have been noted with very favourable interest in our country. You are accompanied by wishes for this policy of dialogue with all vital forces of the Polish nation to be deepened.

There is no hidden political intention on our behalf in the credit limitations which Poland is experiencing. We are aware of the difficulties which exist within the frame of the Paris Club and are ready to show good will -- which Belgium has already shown -- but it is important that Poland also take a step in the direction of necessary normalization needed by all.

Successful economic enlivening of your country is the main focus of attention for your government and we know about this. But this is also important to us and not only as creditors but also because a stable, prosperous Poland open to other countries lies in the interest of all of Europe.

It is vitally important that separate negotiations be held, on the one hand, with a view to using the achievements of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and on the other hand to eliminate the discrepancies existing from the Atlantic to the Urals and to establish conventional stability on lower levels between countries whose forces bear direct influence on the key peace alignments in Europe. This need is the more urgent because there is a possibility of negotiating treaties on medium-range missiles in Europe as early as this year thanks to an improvement in dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union, stated Minister Tindemans.

Belgium, which will describe its stance on the latest proposals jointly with its allies, thinks that signing treaties on missiles will result in the fact that during talks on controlling arms the main accent will have to be laid on the complete elimination of chemical weapons and in limiting differences in conventional arms in Europe.

I have noted with big interest the plan of gradually reducing conventional and nuclear arms in central Europe presented by Gen. Jaruzelski on May 8. I have done so because the plan also pertains to the territory of my country. The proposal, which brings to mind the initiative which more than twenty years ago was termed as the Rapacki plan and which was deepened by Poles and Belgians, will undergo an indepth analysis and consultations among allies before my country will make a statement on its subject with the seriousness which the substance of this proposal calls for.

Nonetheless, already at this moment it is clear to me that this plan will constitute the topic of constructive deliberations and that it will be able to contribute to an increase in confidence while at the same time not weakening the feeling of security of any state-signatory of the CSCE. The issue of European security ranks foremost in our thoughts because we are reasonable for it, stated Minister Tindemans.

GABRIELSKI GIVES 'MAJOR POINTS' OF PARTY CHANGES

LD231937 Warsaw PAP in English 1906 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- The major points of the planned structural changes in the party are a 20 per cent cut in the CC apparatus and the shift of ten per cent of voivodship-level (regional) political workers to the grass-roots branches, newsmen were told after the close of the PUWP CC fourth plenum here today.

The number of CC departments is to be reduced to 12 and party committees might be experimentally formed in housing districts or other small territorial divisions to integrate dispersed party branches, head of the CC's Political Organization Department Stanislaw Gabrielski said.

In the view of the CC, preparations for the plenum had added to the substantive activity of the grass-roots branches, giving rise to many initiatives and concrete undertakings, Gabrielski said, adding that long-range efforts will be needed to implement the decisions adopted by the plenum.

The party now organizes 2.13 million members and applicants, or 16 per cent of those employed in the socialized sectors, and is witnessing an upward trend, he told the conference, adding that the entire party apparatus was about 20,000 at this moment, including 13,000 political staff.

JARUZELSKI PLENUM 'ANNOUNCEMENT' SPURS PARTY VISITS

LD271505 Warsaw PAP in English 0015 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 -- In keeping with party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski's announcement to the PUWP CC fourth plenum last week, contained in his final address to the session, members of the party leadership today visited party branches and workers in factories and institutions.

In their conversations with the workers, members of the Political Bureau and CC Secretariat referred above all to the substance and results of the plenum.

First Secretary of the Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the workers of radio ceramics plant "Cerad" in Warsaw, part of the "Unitra" association, while member of the Political Bureau and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner visited the "Polfa" pharmaceutical plant in Warsaw.

POLITBURO HOLDS SESSION, EXAMINES CULTURAL ISSUES

LD211243 Warsaw PAP in English 2210 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday examined the social and political situation in creative milieux and on this basis it determined the respective party tasks.

The party is an advocate of promotion of all valuable achievements in culture, it supports creative activities imbued with humanistic, moral and progressive values. Reaching beyong emotions and divisions (the party) takes care of what is supreme in the development of national culture, for its identity, the bureau said. The aim of the presence and work of the party among the people of culture is to win the artists for the weal of Poland, for socialism. The policy of national agreement, invariably followed by the party, prompts the evolution of many attitudes. This testifies to an increasing willingness of artistic circles to constructively work for cooperation in developing national culture. Most of the artists accept with recognition the endeavors of the state leadership to get the broadest social circles to participate in the democratic transformations going on in Poland.

The possibilities of the creative communities to influence decisions pertaining to the conditions of artistic work and distribution of its outcome are expanding. The laws on the National Culture Council, artistic institutions, and culture promulgation have brought positive effects.

Changes in the organizational structures should provoke possibilities for flexible activities of the individual links of cultural life and secure to them the ability to respond to the needs of the development of social life in Poland, to the technological and civilizational progress, and to the developments in international relations.

The Political Bureau recommended the acceleration of work on the final form of the culture development programme up to the year 2000.

It stressed that the rain goals in party work in creative circles is an increase in the number of PUWP members, in their activeness and discipline, the reconstruction of ideological life. The support of qualitative changes in Polish culture and spearheading the way for model-shaping phenomena is the most pressing goal of the party's culture policy.

The Political Bureau reviewed issues of the propagation of Polish culture and art abroad. It contributes significant, original values to the international flow of culture values, it well serves the issues of socialist Poland's authority, the peaceful cooperation between nations. Its current presentation in the world satisfied neither the artistic accomplishments nor the possibilities or aspirations. The organizational system of promotion must be quickly adapted to the requirements set by the increasing international exchange and the drive towards the fullest presentation of the cultural achievements of the 20th and previous centuries.

The Political Bureau supported the project postulated by creative circles of setting up a Polish culture foundation. Its goal will be the amassing of funds, and also the coordination and initiation of various undertakings popularizing Polish artists and their work abroad.

The Political Bureau reviewed a report on the economic situation after the first four months of this year and the potential dangers to the realization of the Central Annual Plan (CPR).

The Political Bureau agreed that economic results in this period, especially after taking into account winter losses and perturbations, are quite good. However, the full realization of the goals set out in the CPR for 1987 is considerably endangered. This stems mainly from the difficulties in the area of raw and intermediate material supply. The difficulties in supply result both from production backlogs in resource-material branches which arose during the winter, as well as backlogs in supply imports. Its acceleration is conditional on the achievement of an appropriately high dynamics of exports and also on the normalization of financial-trade cooperation with capitalist countries.

Exports are still growing at too slow a pace in comparison to needs. The attempts of enterprises at increasing export production are insufficient. This endangers not only the achievement of many goals of this year's plan, but also the proexport restructuring of the economy. In the further perspective the lack of progress in this area will limit the possibilities of improving effectiveness -- thus also the goals set out in the national socioeconomic plan until the year 1990. The bureau stressed that making better use of the instruments for stimulating export production in enterprises has become a developmental necessity.

The fiscal-market equilibrium is gravely endangered. Though the dynamics of market supply is relatively high, the two remaining equilibrium factors -- prices and society's monetary incomes -- arouse disquiet. Price hikes are lower than planned in the CPR. At the same time wages in companies grow faster than envisaged. In industry they are on the average nearly 20 percent higher than the 14-15 percent level envisaged in the CPR. This situation is a signal of a considerable inefficiency, and what stems from this, the lack of responsibility on the part of the managements of work establishments.

The bureau accepted the respective motions of the government and recommended a consistent execution of the principles fixed by the law. The PUWP audit commissions should hold warning talks with party-affiliated executives of the enterprises which fail to observe these principles.

The bureau indicated that consistent elimination of the effects of tough winter should not jeopardize the processes of qualitative changes -- inaugurated after the 10th PUWP Congress -- especially in the intensification of economic management, restructuring of industry, and speeding up the scientific-technological progress. The materialization of the Council of Ministers' decisions on making up for the winter-related arrears and overcoming threats to the implementation of this year's plan must, therefore, be accompanied by a consistent materialization of the decisions of the 3rd CC plenary meeting.

While making a successive evaluation of the implementation of the resolution of that plenum, the Political Bureau acquainted themselves with a report on the introduction of the system of work in teams. This process is developing gradually. The teams started to work in 400 production enterprises and 500 assembly-construction firms.

The bureau pointed to the fact that party authorities and organizations, as well as ministry and enterprise chiefs should more actively promote these forms of work, propagate the particularly valuable experiences and support the transformation of the already existing teams into partner-like groups working on the basis of internal cost-benefit accounts. Their development, the bureau stressed, is closely linked with the 2nd stage of the economic reform.

The bureau accepted the proposed assessment of the progress in introducing teams as a form of work organization. The assessment will be submitted to CC members at the 4th PUWP CC plenary meeting.

COMMENTARY SURVEYS 'CHANGES IN SOCIALISM'

AU14C939 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 87 p 4

[Mieczyslaw Krajewski article: "Changes in Socialism -- The Socialized State"]

[Text] Society is organized into various microstructures, which are represented by family, local, community, self-government, social, trade union, and cultural ties. The state's political system can be part and parcel of these structures or it can be isolated from them.

We encounter two schools of thought in this regard:

-- The first school takes the view that the state should commit itself to those microstructures with increasing strength, swallowing them up and thus nationalizing society.

-- The second school expresses the conviction that, by developing itself, the self-organization of society gradually comes to deputize for the state in performing its tasks. This means the state administrative apparatus continues to shrink and direct relations develop between self-governing society and the political system that permanently commits itself to the microstructures in question.

The second road to development, which the classics of Marxism have predicted, will certainly be victorious. On the other hand, the tendency to create an omnipotent state "swallowing" social microstructures seems to be a loser in the long run, although it is still strong and still continues to fight for its interests.

However, it was precisely the omnipotent state that continued to develop between the beginning of the 6-year plan and the construction of foundations of socialism in our country. This development was dictated by the new, initial tasks of the people's state and it survived until the eighties, except that it was relaxed or modified a little.

This process was based on the assumption that the political system and state administrative bodies should develop and embrace all structures of society. It was assumed that only the state can represent socialist ideas and order; traditional structures born and developed in the political past were evaluated as reactionary and backward. That is why the society organized around the political system and state administration was regarded as a typical ideal. However, this rendered helpless the spontaneous movements based on principles of self-organization.

By virtue of the "Minc" [an economist in the forties] system of property organization (I wrote about this in my article "Who Owns National Wealth" published by TRYBUNA LUDU), the state became one large enterprise, employer, and social protector. It also became a big paymaster who paid everyone's wages and who collected all dues.

The thing is that this system of the organization of class rule is experiencing a crisis and must be radically changed. By obstructing the process of the self-organization of society and the working class it has become a bulwark of conservative socialism and is making it impossible for dynamic new political forces to aquire a clear identity.

Structural acceleration, which is the basis of internal political dynamics, must denote the creation of new forces carrying the development of socialism -- forces existing within the working class, the intelligentsia, and peasants. However, confronted with the state's omnipotence, new forces are unable to channel their energy. The state is torn by contradictions and gradually loses its social base. Failing to carry out essential reforms, it is unable to acquire a new social base. Because of existing contradictions, the executive apparatus continues to become a sovereign of power in an increasingly obvious manner. A long period of struggle begins against the omnipotent state and for the right to self-organization. As in our Polish case, what follows is a long dispute within the socialist forces.

At first it is a clash for the right to self-organization on the part of the working class and society This was actually the meaning of the workers' actions to date -- the struggle for democratization, legality, the right to set up workers councils, trade unions, and so on. Only after this is a reform of the concept of the socialist state included in the agenda.

However, it became obvious that the self-organization of the ruling class -- our workers have stubbornly fought for this self-organization since 1956 -- can also result in anarchy and in dismantling the state. This happened at the moment when Solidarity lost its state instinct.

That is why neither of the following concepts offers an advantageous strategic solution:

-- A "strong," omnipotent state that does not allow the working class and its allies to achieve self-organization because it inevitably becomes a state of defensive-conservative socialism.

-- The self-organization of society that is actually targeted against the state's political system -- self-organization that is parallel with and indifferent or hostile to this system.

The Ninth PZPR Congress initiated a new political line in these questions, and the 10th PZPR Congress reaffirmed this line. This started a comprehensive process of society's self-organization, beginning with reborn trade unions through territorial and workers self-government and self-management bodies and PRON. Our Sejm has created legal conditions for this process.

However, the problem is that there exist contradictions between the concepts of the self-organization of society and its echelons, on the one hand, and the political system, on the other. These contradictions continue to increase and these concepts are inspired by various political sources and traditions.

Some socialist forces take the view that society's self-organization should amount only and primarily to an extension of the state system. This means they want to preserve and consolidate the former model that under the present conditions might undermine the party's ties with the working class and other large groups of society. This could be evaluated as a sign of inertia except that some ideological advocates of socialism consider this model to bo the only one feasible in socialism, and that some members of the power apparatus appraise it as convenient for themselves and simply continue to protect their own interests.

Antisystem and antisocialist forces are pushing a concept of society's self-organization against the political system. They believe the main purpose of this self-organization is not to animate the developmment of People's Poland, but to isolate the authorities. According to this concept, individual microstructure would constantly provoke crime and conflict and would prepare to alter the system and authority in Poland. This is basically a concept of an "underground society," with which we already had dealings in the early days of People's Poland.

This option, clearly subversive toward the national interests, is supported by anti-Polish forces in the West, in the United States, and in NATO.

However, this concept clashes with our society's positivist, prosocial, and rational standpoint. When society sees that the centers of authority are ensuring that the self-organization of society helps the country's development and progress in various spheres of life, the "underground society" model has to lose, and it does lose. That is what happened shortly after the war, when the PPR and PPS [Polish Workers' Party and Polish Socialist Party] called on the people to rebuild the liberated country. However, the "underground society" concept is dangerous when there is stagnation and when the authorities are helpless.

In turn, some movements controlled by Catholic institutions and circles are pushing a concept of microstructures and self-organization of society parallel to the official self-organization. Apparently this parallel self-organization is passive, but in fact it is opposed to the PPR's political system. It is meant to seek some "third path" between socialism and capitalism for the sake of the "superiority" of its doctrinal assumptions. It is meant to be a "spiritual opposition," a form of competition. But it is leading to a division of society according to religious criteria, to various kinds of tension and confrontation, and finally to opposition toward one's own existing state. This concept is most frequently dressed in clerical garb, which must arouse protest among clear-minded Catholics.

Finally, it is necessary to describe the stance of the political and social forces that form part of PRON. How can one do this briefly?

Society's self-organization is meant to be a movement to which various classes, strata, and milieus belong. It will encourage the country's development and the solving of daily problems of national existence, and at the same time it will constitute a force that guarantees control over the proper functioning of our state's political system.

According to this concept, the political system is to perform a service role vis-a-vis the self-organizing society, and at the same time a leadership role. The party and political system provide the legal framework for activity by movements that have arisen out of genuine local, regional, and community needs, and they support and promote such movements. And they also respect -- within constitutional-political limits -- the independence of all these organizations, movements, and associations.

Party members, organizations, and cells, plus the allied forces that belong to the PPR's political system, are active inside these mass, social, self-government, and professional organizations. They respect their statutory goals and are consolidating their authenticity and independence, propagating within them the socialist construction program, and leading by means of their own energetic activity.

Such a modified political arrangement would be institutionally connected with self-government bodies, unions, organizations, and associations. It already has preliminary successful experience behind it, as well as practical confirmation that this concept is effective.

This can be seen most clearly in the work of workers' self-management bodies, in the energy of many people's councils, in the independent attitude of the trade unions, and in the animation and independence of numerous organizations and associations.

Turning socialism in Poland into a dynamic idea and a permanent movement of changes incorporated in social microstructures means that there has to be genuine concensus on what socialism is supposed to be. It can no longer be the "pure, model" socialism advocated by some, in other words a sectarian socialism. It must be born out of reality and out of the aspirations of various milieus. So it will be an essentially varied form of socialism. Various forms of socialism, always mystified to some extent, are bound to arise. Disputes will start among prosocialist forces, but these disputes are an inevitable expression of objective development processes. But this will also be a joint struggle by prosocialist forces for the proper development path of society's self-organization. It will be a struggle against antisocialist forces subversive toward our system, nation, and state.

CEAUSESCU, GORBACHEV CONCLUDE OFFICIAL TALKS

AU271936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1987 -- Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concluded at the Palace of the State Council on Wednesday, May 27.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev highlighted with satisfaction the fruitful character of the exchanges of views they had in Bucharest these days in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem. Stress was laid on the particular importance of the understandings agreed upon, the belief being expressed that with them as a basis the RCP and the CPSU will cooperate ever more closely and the cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the USSR will develop even more powerfully in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields, the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Soviet peoples will further strengthen. The confidence was also expressed that in the spirit of those agreed upon, Romania and the Soviet Union will cooperate ever more actively in the international arena, jointly contributing to the firm assertion of the disarmament and peace policy, to the establishment of a climate of detente, security, understanding and broad cooperation in Europe and the world over.

It was assessed that the sustained promotion of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration, both bilaterally and internationally, fully meets the two states and peoples' interests, is to their benefit, serves the general cause of socialism, progress and peace worldwide.

At the end of the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed once again that, through its results, the official goodwill visit Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev paid to Romania went down as a remarkable moment in the development of the fine ties between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev keenly thanked once more for the opportunity to get acquainted with the work and achievements of the Romanian people, for the warm hospitality extended to him during his stay in Romania.

A Romanian-Soviet joint communique on the results of the visit and of the talks between the two party leaders was adopted.

CPSU Leader Departs Bucharest

AU271157 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian from 1129 GMT to 1144 GMT on 27 May carries a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni International Airport on the departure from Romania of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

According to the announcer, "numerous Bucharest residents" rallied at the airport are "warmly greeting" Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev and their wives, "thus expressing satisfaction at the results of this visit." A military guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played and a 21-gun salute is given. The two party leaders are reported as reviewing the honor guard.

While the Soviet guests take leave of the Romanian officials and members of the USSR Embassy staff present, the announcer reviews the recent summit talks aimed at "further strengthening cooperation and friendship between the two countries." The announcer adds that a group of Pioneers give flowers to Nicolae Ceausescu, Mikhail Gorbachev and their wives. Mikhail Gorbachev is reported as taking "warm leave" of Nicolae Ceausescu before boarding the plane. According to the announcer, the two party leaders "shake hands and embrace each other warmly."

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR BERLIN WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU271739 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/5/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, left on May 27 in the afternoon for Berlin, to attend the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participant states.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence; Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

The leader of the RCP and Romanian State was greeted on departure by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and government, by representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations.

Present were the GDR ambassador in Bucharest and embassy staff.

The presidential aircraft took off at the Otopeni Airport flying to Berlin, at 1800 hrs.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS, ADDRESSES PEC MEETING 22 MAY

AU271128 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 87 p 1

[Text] Gathered under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu on 22 May, the RCP Central Committee PEC debated a number of reports on how the economic activity for the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of this year had proceeded. Analyzed were: A report on the use of machines, equipment and installations in industry, construction and transport; a report on observing the norms of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and electric energy consumptions; a report on how the plan for production costs in the national industry was fulfilled; a report on the fulfillment of the plan of labor productivity and the correlation of the main work and remuneration indices in the national industry, construction-assembly and transport; a report on securing and controlling product quality and the activity of metrology.

In connection with these reports, the members of the PEC in charge of the activity in various economic sectors and the prime minister and other members of the government showed how the programs set with every ministry were being implemented, pointed to the measures taken to eliminate the shortfalls manifest in the first quarter and to best implement the plan for the second quarter and the whole year.

Addressing the audience on these matters, the party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the activity of some ministries, industrial departments, and enterprises, which had not taken most firm and responsible action to ensure that integral fulfillment of the set programs for the implementation of the plan with all indices.

The government, ministries, central industrial departments, and all responsible economic factors were asked to take firm measures and eliminate the shortfalls that were manifested, to recover lags, and improve the whole activity with a view to strengthening order and discipline in all fields. It was recommended that particular importance should be put on using all production capacities with maximum efficiency, to strictly observing the approved consumption norms, and to continuously reducing material and energy consumption and production costs, thus ensuring the appropriate fulfillment of the 1987 plan provisions.

Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu requested that more resolute measures be taken in the field of recovering and reusing materials, spares, and assembled parts, increasing the metal extraction rate, eliminating excess stocks and introducing them into the production flow, thus ensuring a better technical-material base. Likewise, it was recommended that all branches of the processing industry should take measures to complete unfinished products, a field in which stocks continue to stay at a high level.

The RCP secretary general asked that firm measures be taken to better organize production and optimally use the labor force through rational shifts and operative moves on the part of the labor force in those sectors where the production process and plan fulfillment require it. Therefore, the Council of Socioeconomic Organization and the Ministry of Labor were asked to work more responsibly for organizing and correctly distributing the labor force and to take all necessary measures to put this field completely in order.

The RCP secretary general requested more resolute work to fulfill the programs for organizing and modernizing production and to increase the responsibility of ministries, central departments, and enterprises for implementing the measures established in these programs with a view to fulfilling the important tasks of increasing labor productivity and raising the entire production activity to an increasingly higher level.

The RCP secretary general also emphasized on this occasion that the activity of all economic units should focus on concern with achieving high quality products, which should be up to the highest quality can be solved primarily at the working place, during the production process, the party secretary general reiterated the need to increase the direct responsibility of each worker, technician, engineer, and all working collectives for permanently improving their professional training, strengthening technological discipline, and strictly observing the norms of the established quality and the laws of the country in connection with this field.

Likewise, the party secretary general emphasized that the General Inspectorate for Product Quality and the commissions in charge of taking delivery of products -- which operate in some sectors -- should increase their responsibility for the quality of finished products ready for delivery and for seeing to it that every economic unit observes the provisions of the law concerning quality. The General Inspectorate is duty-bound to take all responsibility for the quality of the whole of production which is ready for final delivery -- both that earmarked for exports and that for domestic use. [paragraph continues]

Likewise, measures should be taken to improve the system of accepting new materials and products, with a view to implementing the program of introducing technological progress and the discoveries of the scientific-technological revolution. The National Committee for Science and Technology, the State Planning Committee, and other central economic bodies should increase their responsibility for accepting and including all new products and materials in the plan and for carrying out strict control in this respect.

The RCP secretary general noted that the problem of quality should be broadly discussed in enterprises and by party, trade union, and youth organizations, and thus establish a stong workers' public opinion and show high responsibility for well-performed high quality work, and strict discipline should be ensured in observing the typification and standardization laws and in ensuring high quality products.

The decisions about increasing the role and duties of central industrial departments -- as plan holders and as basic units in economic and financial self-management and self-administration -- should be applied more resolutely in all these activities and in the overall activity of fulfilling the plan.

The RCP secretary general emphasized that ministries, the government, and the other central bodies should more decisively change their style and method of workers in order to move the center of activity down to enterprises where the fulfillment of plans and programs is actually decided and where concrete problems connected to supply, good organization, and the production process have to be solved.

Furthermore, particular attention should be paid to optimally fulfilling the export plan and to manufacturing and delivering on schedule all products within the contracts concluded with foreign partners.

RCP Secretary General, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu noted that there are optimal conditions for fulfilling the established tasks through the better organization of production and work, for ensuring a continuous increase in efficiency in the whole of economic activity, and for successfully fulfilling the provisions of the plan for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period.

Then the PEC analyzed the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the first quarter of 1987. It was stressed that both the index of retail prices and tariffs and of the prices of the farm produce delivered to the state stock were within the planned limits or below them. As for the average prices in the peasant market, as a whole, they practically were at the level of those recorded in the first quarter of last year.

The evolution of the prices in the first quarter of this year emphasizes the efficiency of the steps taken for securing the stability of all categories of prices, the sound character of the national economy.

Starting from the results so far, the PEC recommended that the State Committee for Prices, the State Planning Committee, the economic ministries, the central industrial departments, enterprises, the people's councils, and financial bodies should continue to concern themselves with improving the system of prices and with strictly controlling activity in this field; he also recommended that firm steps be taken for maintaining the evolution of prices within the planned limits, for strengthening the discipline in establishing and observing their legality, for the steady application of the new economic and financial mechanism. It was also requested that most responsible action be taken for the integral achievement in the established structure of the deliveries to the market stock, for the population's proper supply with consumer goods.

The PEC then analyzed the balance of the population's money incomes and expenditures in 1986. The successes scored in the country's economic and social development ensured the continued increase of the population's money incomes.

The incomes out of remuneration of the personnel in enterprises, institutions and other organizations grew 2.3 per cent in 1986 as compared with the previous year, especially as a result of the rise in the nominal average remuneration that was 3,018 lei at the end of 1986. The total incomes out of labor remuneration, in cash and kind, due to the working people active in cooperative farm units rose 2.8 per cent. Likewise, the incomes derived from social consumption funds rose 14.3 per cent as a result of the steps taken for increasing the pensions, child benefits, allowances and grants.

The 3.6 per cent rise in the total money incomes over 1985 in conditions of maintained stability of prices or even of their standing below the planned level, powerfully demonstrates the correctness of the steps applied in this domain, the fact that the whole policy of the RCP and Romanian State has as ultimate end the steady improvement of the working people's material and spiritual welfare, of the whole people's quality of life.

The PEC debated the proposals related to the schooling plan and the number of scholarships for the 1987-1988 school year. It was highlighted that the schooling plan was elaborated in harmony with the objectives set by the 13th RCP Congress with the resolutions of the congress of science and education and on the basis of the proposals advanced by the ministries, central institutions and executive committees of the People's Councils.

The PEC examined the proposals concerning schooling and noted that these proposals once again emphasize the great care given by our party and state and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally to constantly modernizing education in our country and to developing it directly in accordance with research and production, with the current requirements, and with the future prospects of socialist construction and of ensuring the many-sided progress of the homeland.

For the coming school year 92 percent of the 9th form pupils are planned to be trained in industrial, agricultural and silvicultural high schools, and the remaining 8 percent in nonindustral high schools. Steps will be taken for all the working personnel aged up to 40 who have not completed gymnasium training to start gradually, in the next 3 years, to complete their training in evening or extra-mural courses organized to this end. The graduates of the 10-year compulsory education are to be completely enrolled in an organized form of training -- high and vocational schools.

The PEC also endoresed the proposals on the number of scholarships to be given to pupils and students in the 1987-1988 school year, assessing that they ensured good conditions of life, work and education to the young generation.

The PEC then analyzed the report on the stage of the preparations for the 1987 tourist season on the Romanian Black Sea coast. It was assessed that through the steps taken for the development and updating of the material base, the raising of the quality of services, the organization of various cultural-artistic activities, conditions were created for the proper unfolding of tourist activities. The PEC instructed the Ministry of Tourism, all relevant bodies, to take every step for a best employment of the material base at hand, for raising the efficiency of tourism on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

An account was read during the 22 May meeting of the RCP Central Committee PEC of the friendly working visit Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the SR of Romania, paid to the CSSR, at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

The PEC showed that by its results, the visit went down as another important moment in the evolution of the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPCZ, between Romania and Czechoslovakia, as an outstanding contribution to the cause of detente, understanding and peace in Europe and the world over.

It was stressed that the agreements reached during the visit opened the prospect of a stronger development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration and cooperation in policy, economy, technology and science, culture and other domains of activity, in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples and countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Stress was placed on the importance of the long-term program on the development of economic and technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia until 2000, signed in December 1985, which provides for the expansion of collaboration, cooperation and specializiation in production, of trade exchanges, the improvement of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic links.

The PEC revealed the importance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak on current aspects of international life. High appreciation was expressed for the fact that the two party and state leaders voiced, during the talks, Romania's and Czechoslovakia's resolve to strengthen their collaboration internationally, to actively contribute to a constructive settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, to work, with the other socialist countries, with all progressive, democratic forces for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, for the establishment in Europe and the world over of a climate of peace, security, confidence and broad collaboration.

Unanimously approving the results of the visit, the PEC asked the government, ministries, central economic bodies to take all measures to fulfill in best conditions the covenanted agreements, which secure the many-sided development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak friendly collaboration. The PEC also solved some current problems in the party and state activity.

ZEMLJARIC MEETS MIKULIC ON RETURN TO BELGRADE

LD271424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic this afternoon returned to Belgrade after an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Branko Mikulic had talks with Premier Lubomir Strougal about the possibilities of further advancing bilateral cooperation characterized by long tradition and friendship. Views were also exchanged by long tradition and friendship. Views were also exchanged about topical international issues. The EEC president was also received by Gustav Husak.

At Belgrade Airport Branko Mikulic and members of his delegation were met by FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric other Yugoslav officials and representatives of Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade.

TANJUG REPORTS EC LOAN FOR ROADS, RAILWAYS

LD270858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2230 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Brussels, May 26 (TANJUG) -- European Community foreign ministers today agreed to grant to Yugoslavia 550 million European Currency Units [EUC's] (about 640 million dollars) in loans to be used by 1991.

Most of the funds will go towards financing the modernization of Yugoslavia's road and railway infrastructure, primarily completion of the remaining 650-km stretch of the brotherhood-unity highway, which spans the country.

Yugoslavia will invest over 6 billion dollars in the modernization of railways and completion of the highway which is the shortest link between the community's West European member-countries, Greece and the Middle East.

As expected, however, no budget funds for covering the cost of interest on these loans were approved at the ministerial session in Brussels.

The European Community recently proposed that Yugoslavia be granted 520 million ECUS in loans and 40 million in budget funds, on the grounds that it is the third most important transit country for EC traffic. About two million tonnes of goods is carried to and from the EC countries across Yugoslavia, and several million tourists and foreign workers from these countries use Yugoslav roads and railways each year.

The EC ministers argued that the proposal was not accepted because grants from the EC budget are approved only to "poor developing countries" which -- in the assessment of Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal -- does not include Yugoslavia.

Negotiations on further financial and trade cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community are to be held in the second half of June.

SFRY-HUNGARIAN MIXED COMMISSION BEGINS MEETING

LD271027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG)[‡] — The 13th session of the Yugoslav-Hungarian mixed committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, presided over by FEC member Egon Padovan and Hungarian Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy opened in Belgrade today. The committee's chairmen informed each other about economic trends in their respective countries and in the same context, considered possibilities for further advancing bilateral cooperation. It was said that in the period between the 12th and 13th mixed committee's sessions, progress was made in economic cooperation between the two countries, but that the exchange of goods and services in 1986 lagged behind the 1985 level. It was stated that this is not in the interest of either country and does not correspond with their mutual aspirations.

The mixed committee also discussed issues of interest to both countries in industrial cooperation, cooperation in agriculture, and water management, food industry, energy industry, transportation, tourism, financial and interbank cooperation, scientific and technical cooperation, etc.

Protocol Signed

LD271500 Budapest MTI in English 1326 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (MTI)[‡] — The 13th session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Inter-Governmental Economic Cooperation Committee ended in Belgrade with the signing of a protocol. Hungarian Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy, co-chairman of the committee, and his counterpart Egon Padovan, member of the Yugoslav Government, discussed trends in economic, technical and scientific cooperation, with special regard to industry, energetics, agriculture and border-zone trade.

Measures were adopted for the meeting of foreign trade targets, long-term production agreements and reciprocal deliveries under cooperation counteracts. The parties discussed the possibility of further production cooperation projects in the field of the machine and chemical industries.

Peter Medgyessy met Janez Zemljaric, deputy head of the Yugoslav Government, and held talks with Finance Minister Svetozar Rikanovic.

BORBA REPORTS RETURN OF WANTED FASCIST

AU201928 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 87 p 5

[V. Cerovic report: "Reconciliation at Yugoslavia's Expense"]

[Excerpts] It is not a secret that some forces trying to act from the political position of "national reconciliation" exist on our public scene. [passage omitted]

Only a small circle of people know, however, that after 1968 a part of the (former) Kosovo leadership acted from the political platform of "national reconciliation." This was mentioned by Vidak Vujacic in his talk with Slobodan Milosevic and Azem Vlasi at the end of April. On that occasion Vujacic said among other things: "You see, Cazim Blaca, a former minister in charge of promoting fascism [Minister Fasisma] went to Albania, Yugoslavia asks for his extradition, to prosecute him. They refuse to hand him over. After Tito's death, Blaca returns to Kosovo and receives a pension, here in Yugoslavia. He also has an apartment but nobody seems to care.... [passage omitted]

Blaca was born in the village of Blace near Suva Reka and was the son of a respectable tribal chief loyal to Turkish authorities and later, after World War War I, to Yugoslav authorities. His father's wealth enabled him to enroll to the Faculty of Law in Belgrade. In his student days he was known as an open political opponent to everything progressive. During his student days he was also a member of a pro-fascist movement which was in fact a branch of the SIM, the Italian Fascist Military intelligence (Servizio Informatzioni Militario) and secret police OVRA (Organo di Vigilanza Di Seati Antifascisti). [passage omitted]

Not long after that, in 1941, Cazim Blaca found himself in Tirana where -- thanks to his prewar activities in a fascist party -- he became minister in charge of promoting fascism in the quisling government of Mustafa Kruja. [passage omitted]

However, holding a ministerial post did not exhaust Blaca's activities during the war. According to available documents, Blaca left his traces, which mildly put," stunk of inhumanity," in Kosovo and Metohija too. When Dzafer Deva's notorious Second Prizren League was founded (from 16 to 19 September 1943), Cazim Blaca was in its "Executive" (preparatory) Committee (later Central Committee) among famous enemies and criminals such as Redzep Mitrovica, Musa Sehu, Aslan Boljetini, Tair Zaimi, and Kolj Mardzani. [passage omitted]

The name of Cazim Blaca is also mentioned in a report made by an official of the state commission for established war crimes on 4 September 1945 which was filed in the Yugoslav Archives under Number 18643. In this report Blaca is referred to as an organizer of the Ballist movement and a bandit. [passage omitted]

According to the information we could find, and which is partly based on statements made by Koci Xoxe, Cazim Blaca was sentenced to death in Albania (one version), or to 20 years imprisonment (another version). It is therefore clear that this is something one should investigate, but what is certain is that Blaca's departure from Kosovo (to Tirana) was helped by some Kosovo and Metohija leaders of Albanian nationality of that time.

Although he was convicted for serious crimes in Albania -- according to the information our investigation organs received from some former prisoners of the Tirana casemate -- while in prison, Blaca was given a separate office and enjoyed reasonable comfort. This is where he wrote his "History of Kosovo and Albania." [passage omitted]

Firm Guarantees [subhead]

But what was the least expected thing was the fact that Cazim Blaca appeared in Yugoslavia, in Kosovo, in 1977. Those informed claim that prior to that, several Kosovo officials gave Albanian authorities guarantees that Blaca would not be convicted for crimes he had committed.

It is also claimed that immediately after he returned to his birth place, Blaca was visited by Aslan Fazliju [president of the SFRY assembly Federal Chamber in 1983]. The well-informed and witnesses say that was a signal for several thousands of other people to visit Blaca in the forthcoming months. [passage omitted]

Among the questions one should ask regarding such a demonstration of "national reconciliation" are the following: How did it happen that an former minister in charge of promoting fascism, member of the Central Committee of the Second Prizren League, and one of the founders of the notorious "Skenderbeg" and "Rezimete Kosovo" divisions and of the Ballist counterrevolution could be received with "open arms?" Who are the people who before 1977 tried to help such a person return to Yugoslavia?

DIZDAREVIC VIEWS 'DANGEROUS SITUATION' IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD272049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- "The basic feature of the present situation in the Mediterranean is, in my view, the increasing awareness that efforts are possible to halt the development which is threatening the security of almost all Mediterranean countries, that we should and can work to overcome gradually the dangerous situation which has been created here and, which has lasted for several decades. This situation, and we all agree on this, is very dangerous for peace and security in the world."

This was stated by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in an interview with Dr Ranko Petkovic, director of MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA.

"The Mediterranean has become too small for the two great navies patroling its shores day and night. It has become one of the largest arsenals of nuclear and other weapons, a region of great-power rivalry in military strength. In the Mediterranean demonstrations of strength and the threat of the use of force are too frequent, and we have even seen, more than once, the use of force.

In reply to a question on what should be done to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, Dizdarevic said:

"I do not know whether we can speak of more or less important breakthroughs in efforts to change the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. Every step leading us in that direction is, and will be very important. We must be realists in this; what we need is persistent and patient development of Mediterranean cooperation in the broadest sense of the word.

"What is necessary is specific cooperation aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust in which the problems will be reduced to their real dimensions and resolved on the bases of equality and respect for the legitimate interests of all Mediterranean countries, without outside interference. When we talk about the cooperation of all, we have in mind, of course, all those who are taking that direction and are oriented toward this. This is a favorable moment for such efforts, and we should not waste it. In conditions when the orientation toward dialogue, negotiation and agreement-reaching is strengthening in world relations and is yielding a certain amount of relaxation of tension in international relations, it is clear that the Mediterranean should not be left out, it is clear that it should be included in the European and world processes of seeking ways to strengthen security, to reduce armaments and to resolve crises and conflicts. [paragraph continues]

The complete and lasting security of Europe is unimaginable without complete and lasting security in the Mediterranean, because this is an integral geostrategic region, whose fate has always been shared."

Asked to say something about the meetings of the nonaligned from the Mediterranean, Disdarevic said:

"As a European and Mediterranean nonaligned country Yugoslavia has always attached great importance to the development of the European-Mediterranean aspects of our movement. President Tito built this aspect into the very foundations of the movement in its earliest days, at the time when the concept was being born and defined. He did this through his determined support for the nations of the Mediterranean, who were fighting for liberation from colonialism, for the preservation of independence and for international recognition. Thanks to Tito's farsightedness this dimension was also included in present-day European processes at the Helsinki conference. This was yet more proof of the profound reciprocity of interests on which we, the nonaligned of the Mediterranean, must and can build our relations with all European countries, both with their groupings and in joint institutions."

Speaking of the cooperation of the Mediterranean countries, Disdarevic said:

"I believe that opportunities are being created for joint action by the nonaligned and European Mediterranean countries on the questions of security, disarmament and overcoming hotbeds of crisis.

At the preparatory meeting held at the end of February in Belgrade several areas of possible cooperation were identified and quite specific ideas and proposals were submitted, which will be discussed at the coming Brioni meeting. Without singling out any particular priorities I would just like to mention the great and truly universal interest in intensifying trade and trading arrangements and transactions based on various concessions and benefits, including the formation of customs-free zones. The possibilities have also been noted of developing programs of scientific and technological cooperation, founding joint companies in various branches of industry, fisheries and agriculture, and the need for facilitating the more rapid flow of information in the area of scientific achievements and their application in modern technologies, which would enable the developing Mediterranean countries to keep pace with the new scientific and technological revolution."

"In conclusion I would like to stress the following. As a littoral country of the Mediterranean basin, Yugoslavia is very involved in and persistently calls for the strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, for the transformation of this region from a hotbed of crisis into a sea of peace and cooperation, which will be rid of negative foreign influence, bloc rivalry and pressures, military activities, military bases and the presence of foreign navies. We are endeavoring to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of trust, understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation for all, on the basis of strict observance of equality, independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs and the peaceful solution of all disputes. We expect that the coming ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement on Brioni will make an important contribution and give an impetus to the realization of these aspirations which are common to all Mediteranean nonaligned countries.

WORK STOPPAGE IN OSIJEK FACTORY ENDS 27 MAY

LD271914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 27 May 87

[Summary] Osijek, 27 May (TANJUG)[illegible] -- The 2-day work stoppage in the Osijek agricultural machinery plant ended today and production is back to normal since this morning. About 1,100 workers participated in the stoppage which was largely caused by reduced personal incomes. The self-managing organs and sociopolitical structures of this work organization established the objective possibilities for satisfying the demands of the workers within the limits of the available funds and in keeping with the regulations.

PHARMACISTS IN GRADACAC PUNISHED FOR WORK STOPPAGE

LD272018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Tuzla, 27 May (TANJUG)[illegible] -- Four members of the Apoteka basic LC organization in Gradacac have been punished by final warning and five others have been warned because they participated in the 1-day strike of the Gradacac pharmacists. These measures were pronounced by the Gradacac LC Municipal Committee.

Fifteen members of this work organization, which is part of the Farmaceutska Delatnost unit of the Brcko health center, passed a decision at the workers' meeting to carry out a work stoppage because of their dissatisfaction with the amount of the calculated personal income they received. The decision was supported by the members of the basic LC organization.

The Farmaceutska Delatnost organization of associated labor in Brcko brought disciplinary proceedings against all the employees of the Gradacac Apoteka. A disciplinary commission pronounced conditional measures of dismissal on everyone. Pharmacist Biljana Muftic, head of the Apoteka organization of associated labor in Gradacac, was punished by a year conditional expulsion from the collective, while the others were punished by 6-10 months' expulsion conditionally.

SERBIAN LC DISCUSSES ATTACKS ON TITO'S WORK

LD281814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2252 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG)[illegible] -- The leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest constituent republic, insisted on establishing concrete political responsibility of individuals in connection with attacks on the image and work of the late President Josip Broz Tito at their session here today.

The Presidency of the LCS Central Committee asked from the Belgrade party organisation to establish such political responsibility in the wake of a discussion started these days on the pages of such prominent weeklies and dailies as NIN and POLITIKA, two mouthpieces published by the same publishing house.

The motives for fierce discussions, in which one of the main participants is Serbia's minister of culture, are front pages and some articles in the latest issues of STUDENT, the mouthpiece of Belgrade university students.

Considering that STUDENT carried out politically and ethically unacceptable attacks on the personality of the founder of new Yugoslavia, Belgrade university party organisation dismissed its editor-in-chief last week. [sentence as received]

"The League of Communists is indeed for a dialogue, but on the platform of socialist forces and progressive and well-intentioned people.... Socialist Yugoslavia can survive only on the principles of Tito" [word indistinct]. When it comes to Tito, the revolution and this country's foundations -- there is no dialogue," the presidency of the LCS CC emphasized today. [quotation marks as received]

The Communists of Serbia's highest scientific institution, the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SANU), too, have not yet voiced their complete opinion over their memorandum, a controversial document. The LCS leadership also cautioned.

The memorandum, assessed as the work of a group of academicians unacceptably calling in question some of the fundamental historical facts concerning the coming of new Yugoslavia into being, the communist party role and, particularly, the roles of Josip Broz Tito and his closest associate, Edvard Kardelj, leaked out in public at last year's end.

A like "ideological and political differentiation" was demanded by the presidency of the LCS CC, too, in Serbia's mass information media in general.

This timely reaction to attacks on Tito and the revolution is making possible for the League of Communists to concentrate on its primary task, on a positive program for finding a way out of the crisis, the party leadership said in conclusion.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD151958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 14 May 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium at a session held today (chaired by Slobodan Milosevic) discussed topical ideopolitical questions of the further strengthening of territorial defense of the SR of Serbia and established stands for the activity of the LC organizations and organs. The introductory report was submitted by Peter Gracanin, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium is reported to have assessed that significant results have been achieved in the development of territorial defense and its combat readiness. The system of leading and commanding has been perfected, the material and cadre basis has improved, as have training, education and mobilization readiness. Despite the difficult economic situation territorial defense is successfully equipping itself with modern combat means and arms. In this way it was stressed that efforts should continue for a rational and economical use of funds for these needs.

It was established that the moral and political situation in territorial defense is generally good and stable. A high degree of socialization and participation of working people and citizens, and all social factors has been achieved through the activity of the LC organs and organizations on the program orientations of the LC, which strongly contributes to the strengthening of territorial defense as a constituent part of the United Armed Forces of the SFRY and which guarantees a successful implementation of its tasks.

Establishing future tasks of the Serbian LC organs and organizations, the Presidium stressed that the social character, place and role of territorial defense in the system of all people's defense and social self-protection are the main starting point for the further ideopolitical activity of the LC on developing awareness, ideological orientation and overall readiness of all members of territorial defense. The focus of the LC's ideopolitical work should be directed more toward developing and strengthening brotherhood and unity, international relations, defense awareness, morale, patriotism, and cherishing revolutionary traditions of the national liberation war, the statement from this session points out.

At the session the Presidium also discussed the draft stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the topical ideopolitical questions of the realization of the constitutional concept of social property. [passage omitted]

The Presidium analyzed and assessed the existing situation in the area of information in the Serbian League of Communists. It was stressed that in recent years a certain degree of progress has been achieved in developing and operating the system of information in the Serbian League of Communists. [passage omitted]

The Presidium discussed and estabished proposed decisions on political information in the Serbian LC, and the proposed rules and rights and duties of the members of the Serbian LC Central Committee in political information. The Presidium also endorsed the rules on the obligations of the organs and organizations of the Serbian LC to inform each other on political matters. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ASKS ABOUT FORMER FASCISTS

LD261302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- The Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly at today's session sought full information from the Executive Council about the cases of Cazim Blaca and Hasan Rema Zrza, about whom the public media in the last few days has been writing in great detail as Albanian spies and fascist officials.

The chamber adopted this conclusion on the initiative of delegate Slobodan Emrekovic, who, among other things, asked how it is possible that the public is only now being informed about a large number of fascist officials and spies, the organizers of the Second Prizren League and their hostile activities during the war.

Emrekovic believes that, on the basis of the information in the public media, it is not clear how these cases will be resolved. Also unclear is the other side and who is behind these people, who is protecting and supporting them. This causes even more anxiety among working people and citizens, Emrekovic said.

Views Nuclear Plant Locations

LD262343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Locations for the construction of nuclear plants in Serbia do not yet exist, but the area between Smederevo and Kostolac is being examined.

This is the essence of the reply to part of the question raised by delegate Snezana Batinic today in the Socio-Political Chamber of the Serbian Assembly. Not only are there no locations, but also no projects exist for the nuclear plants construction. This does not mean that, as is known to the public, nothing is being done on the construction of nuclear plants. In its reply the Executive Council admits this fact, adding that this activity is a part of the program for the preparation of the construction of nuclear plants in the SR of Serbia, produced as early as 1980, and adopted by a special commission of the Executive Council a year later.

Location for a nuclear power plant in Serbia has not yet been approved. However, if the results of research for the choice of a micro location prove the suitability of one of the three potential micro locations, the investor will be obliged, in keeping with legal regulations, to ask for an appropriate permission for establishing a definitive location. The council also draws attention to the fact that the decision about determining a location and about the construction itself is a separate one, and that a possible passing of a decision about building nuclear plants in Yugoslavia is conditioned by the results of the current general social debate on the further guidelines for the long-term development of energy.

Who provided funds to produce a report and carry out a research on locations when it is known, asked delegate Batinic, that only 1 day of nuclear experiments costs about 500 million dinars? Whom when we are aware of the antinuclear sentiments of workers and citizens and also the fact that Serbia has at its disposal a sufficient amount of energy potential, could agree on projects and choose locations for nuclear plants without the knowledge of the public? The reply is that the necessary funds for all the activities are established and provided by the workers' council of the Associated Electric Power Industry of Belgrade [Zdruzena Elektroprivreda Beograda] composite organization of associated labor. Since its foundation this work organization spent for these needs the total of 494.5 million dinars (from December 1983 to 31 December 1986).

It has also been recalled that the production of a long-term program for the development of energy of Yugoslavia up to the year 2000 is in progress and this program will more precisely define the needs and justification of a possible introduction of new nuclear plants after the year 2000. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CRIME PROBLEM

LD272320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 27 May 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 27 May (TANJUG) -- Attacks on social property are increasingly frequent, and other irregularities and abuses are also on the increase. However, the activity of subjective forces in eliminating these phenomena, as today's session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium assessed, seems to stop half way, and in some environments has failed completely. All this gives rise to dissatisfaction among the working people and citizens and is reflected negatively in the general sociopolitical situation in this province.

In the material prepared for this session, it is stated, among other things, that in the last 2 years alone, charges have been brought against more than 9,000 persons in Kosovo for economic crimes. In this period there were about 1,400 fires with property damage amounting to 220 million dinars. At the same time 166 cases of vandalism were reported, the cost of which amounts to almost 82 million dinars.

Vehbija Hajredini, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, noted in his opening remarks the irresponsibility of the SAWP municipal conferences in rarely putting this subject on the agenda of their meetings. He sees the basic reason for the increase of negative phenomena, about all, in the phenomenon of opportunism, the lack of criticism, nepotism, irresponsibility, and bureaucratic-technocratic connivance by individuals. [passage omitted]

The Presidium did not adopt special conclusions today, but rather insisted on the implementation of conclusions adopted earlier and on measures to establish the accountability of those who have offended legal and ethical norms.

The session also endorsed the proposed decision on changes and amendments to the statute of the Kosovo SAWP, in which, among other things, it is envisaged that the mandate of the president of the SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium be extended by another year and the mandate of the secretary by 2 years.

BRIEFS

AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAM -- Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will begin applying a unified program of information about AIDS and measures against the disease by the end of June, it was decided today at a session of the Federal Commission for AIDS. As expected, a decision on compulsory blood tests for the AIDS virus in all blood donors will take effect soon, Assistant Chairman of the Federal Labour, Public Health and Social Security Committee Nikola Georijzvski said today. Blood sample tests of donors will be individual and not group tests which have proved to be unreliable in practice so far. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 19 May 87 LD]